



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1902.

Notes of the Month.

THERE is trouble again in the ancient city of York. The city engineer, who seems to regard the memorials of the York of long ago with alien eyes, has recommended that the soil taken out in making a proposed new street through Minster Yard be deposited in the moat adjoining Lord Mayor's Walk for the purpose of levelling it, the existing sods being relaid on the top. The proposal has naturally called forth very many protests. The engineer seems to think that to fill up to the depth of 12 or 18 inches—his own estimate, which might quite likely be exceeded—the moat, which is part of one of the very few examples of mediæval fortifications still extant in England, will not affect its antique character in the least, and that all may be put right by replacing the original sods on the top—a truly childish idea. A correspondent of one of the York papers well remarks that to put $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of paint on some of the "Old Masters" in the Exhibition Art Gallery would be just as reasonable a proposal as that made by the engineer. We do most sincerely trust that, in view of the protests from many different quarters, the suggestion will be allowed to fall to the ground. The city fathers should remember that they are in the position of trustees—they hold the priceless inheritance of such remains of the city's past as still exist in trust, to be handed down unimpaired to successive generations.



The late Mayor of Newbury, Mr. Rankine, who initiated the movement for the restoration of the Jacobean "Cloth Hall" at

VOL. XXXVIII.

Newbury for the purpose of re-opening it as a local museum in memory of the late Queen Victoria, has lately received from Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Bart., of Buckland House, Faringdon, the loan of a unique relic of the days when the cloth manufacture was an important industry in Newbury and the neighbourhood. This is a coat which was the result of a wager of £1,000 laid by Sir Nicholas's ancestor, Sir John Throckmorton, in 1811, that at eight o'clock in the evening of June 25 in that year he would sit down to dinner in a coat the wool of which formed the fleeces of two living sheep at five o'clock the same morning. This achievement was accomplished by a Mr. Coxeter. On the day mentioned two sheep were shorn, and all the processes of converting the wool into cloth were completed in eleven hours. The coat was made in two hours and twenty minutes, and was worn by Sir John Throckmorton in the presence of five thousand people, who had assembled to witness the performance. The coat, which was exhibited in the 1851 Exhibition, was shown at the re-opening of the Cloth Hall on November 7.



An interesting inscription, says the *Athenæum*, has come to light in the British Museum in the course of cleaning a set of silver-plated *phalæreæ*, or trappings from a Roman cuirass, which were found in 1854 on the site of the great Roman camp at Xanten on the Lower Rhine, with which the name of Drusus is associated. On one of the medallions is a bust of Drusus; on another, under a hard incrustation, was the following inscription: PLINIO PRÆFEC(to). It is known that the elder Pliny had been a military prefect, and had served much in Germany in the Roman cavalry; but as he was only fifty-six years of age at his death, during the eruption of Vesuvius, 79 A.D., he could not have been connected with Drusus, who fell in Germany 12 B.C. It appears, however, from a letter of the younger Pliny (iii. 5) that among his uncle's literary works was a history of the German wars, "for which he collected the materials while serving in Germany, admonished thereto by a dream in which the ghost (*effigies*) of Drusus, who had perished victoriously in Germany, appeared to him

and implored him to preserve his memory from oblivion." It seems reasonable to suppose that the elder Pliny had not only written his history of the German wars, now lost, in obedience to the dream, but had also set up or taken part in erecting some monument to Drusus in the camp at Xanten.

At a meeting of the Scottish History Society held in Edinburgh on October 28, the Council announced their intention of publishing (1) *The Records of the Proceedings of the Justiciary Court*, from January 29, 1661, to the end of 1678, of which two manuscript collections are known to exist, the volume thus serving as a supplement to Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, which comes to an end with 1624; (2) *The Household Book of Cardinal Beaton*, from 1539-45, from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library.

Mr. Elliot Stock has lately published, at the reduced price of 3s. 6d., a cheap edition of Mr. R. Richardson's *Coutts and Co., Bankers, Edinburgh and London*, which has gone through two editions of the original issue. A volume which throws so many interesting sidelights on social history should gain a very wide circle of readers in its new and cheaper form.

During the demolition of the ancient Deanery of Bristol, upon the site of which the proposed Central Library is to be erected, a large number of lovely frescoes, with which some of the apartments had been decorated, were carefully preserved in a place of safety pending a final decision as to their future disposal. The question what should be done with these art treasures came up for discussion and settlement by the Dean and Chapter, and it was resolved that they should be given a place within the walls of the Cathedral. As at present arranged, they will be preserved in the Minor Canons' vestry, where they may be inspected by the public. These beautiful mural decorations represent Scriptural subjects, and are considered to date from the fifteenth century.

The Christmas annual of the *Art Journal* will be the *Life and Work of Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.*, by Miss Helen

Lascelles, who has had the advantage of the active co-operation of the artist. This monograph, like its twenty-five predecessors, will be published at the price of 2s. 6d., or, in cloth, at 5s. It will contain nearly fifty illustrations, including three plate reproductions.

Sun-dials are usually associated with old-world gardens, quiet rural churchyards, and other haunts of ancient peace; but the latest of these markers of the flight of time has been placed in Fleet Street, on the frontage of a handsome building erected by Messrs. Sell, the advertising agents. We are glad to be able, through the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*, to give a view of this



interesting addition to the attractions of the famous highway of letters. The dial is 2 feet 9 inches square, and has a slate vertical bed. The figures are cut in gilt, and the gnomon, or pointer, is of an extra large size, so as to be easily seen from the pavement below. Around the dial are Latin mottoes which point a series of morals suggested by the passage of time. Two of these insist upon the fleeting nature of life; another gives the assurance that "God is near the

distressed"; while the fourth, although somewhat vague in its suggestiveness, reminds the passer-by that "visions flee," presumably like life itself.



Messrs. Jarrold, of Norwich, and Messrs. Lamley and Co., of South Kensington, will shortly publish a monograph on *The Rood-Screen of Ranworth Church*, by Mr. Edward F. Strange, Assistant-Keeper of the National Art Library, South Kensington. It will have five illustrations, and be printed on hand-made paper, the price being 2s. 6d. net. Any profits made on the publication will go to the fund for the repair of the church, which is now being carried on under the care of Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. The committee (under whose auspices the book is issued) do not propose, we gladly note, to attempt any restoration of the screen.



In consequence of the discovery some time ago, in the Dordogne, of two caverns with walls covered with drawings of the Stone Age, two French men of science, MM. Cartailhac and Breuil, have been commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction to explore the famous Spanish cavern of Altamira, near Santillana del Mar, in the Santander province. The *Liberal* of Madrid states that, as the result of three days' exhaustive search, the two explorers pronounce the cavern to be of extraordinary importance to archæology, containing numerous drawings cut in the rock, besides others worked on bone by a silex at white heat. The subjects represented are "antediluvian" animals, such as stags, reindeer, and fishes. The explorers took many copies. We hope that these may be published before long, so that archæologists may judge for themselves the value of the results obtained.



Referring to Mr. G. A. Fothergill's notes in last month's *Antiquary* on "Some Darlington Grave-Stones," the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., writes: "I notice that Dr. Fothergill has some ingenious interpretations of some emblematical designs on the above grave-stones. He says that the chess-board is 'the game of life,' the compasses

represent Eternity, the closed book uselessness. Evidently Dr. Fothergill is not a Freemason, or he would understand that these are all masonic emblems, the meanings of which are well known to the craft, and are quite different from the interpretations which he gives."



Two early Roman coins of exceptional interest have been unearthed in connection with the making of a new sewer under business premises on Dowgate Hill in the City. "They were found embedded," says the *City Press*, "in the soil 25 feet below the surface. One of them is a silver token of Domitian, 81-96 A.D., the head of Cæsar in bas-relief, and the figure of a Roman warrior appearing thereon. It is in a splendid state of preservation. The other is a brass coin of Trajan, 98 A.D., and is also well preserved. It bears the head of the Emperor, who, it is said, built the first wall round London. On the other side of the coin is the figure of a Roman soldier, mounted, and carrying a spear." Another numismatic find is reported from Bristol, where a silver penny of Edward I., in fine condition, was found in October in Cotham Road during the excavations being made for a new water main. On the obverse is a full-face bust of the King, with the inscription: EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HVB., and on the reverse the legend VILLA BRISTOLLIE. Though not a very rare piece, the find is interesting, as specimens of the coinage of the early English Kings, especially that minted in the city of Bristol, seldom turn up in this manner. The mint in the thirteenth century was stationed at the Castle, where this penny was undoubtedly coined.



Various other discoveries have to be chronicled. A Roman leaden coffin has been unearthed at Enfield, and near it was found a sepulchral chest, composed of tiles 12 inches square, two on each side and one at each end. Within were two urns considerably decayed, partly filled with cremated bones. The whole was covered with a layer of large flints. Good views of both coffin and chest were given in the *Illustrated London News* of November 8, which also contained pictures of the remains

of a Roman villa which have been excavated during the last three months by the Wiltshire Archæological Society, on a site in a garden near Box Church, about five miles from Bath. At Leicester, in the course of excavations, a Roman vase, entire save for a pick mark made by the workmen, and other earthenware have been brought to light. Close by a large quantity of human skeletons were also unearthed. In the Abbey grounds at Bury St. Edmunds excavations have been begun which it is hoped will reveal some interesting ecclesiastical relics. "Almost the entire area of a square enclosure, which seems to have opened into the chapter-house," says the *East Anglian Daily Times* of November 4, "has been cleared to the original level—about four feet below the present surface. A doorway out of this enclosure apparently leads into a long, narrow apartment, paved with stone at the east end. A stone seat can be traced running round the four sides, and the plaster facing of the wall bears a geometrical pattern in red stencilling. Many small pieces of stained glass have been discovered, most of them being of a conventional scroll-work design. Several fragments of tiles, glazed with yellow and mottled green, have also been dug up. Numerous pieces of carved stone—some richly gilded and coloured in red and blue—have likewise been discovered, as well as finials and fragments of small columns, apparently in Purbeck marble. One carving represents a grotesque head. Some graceful floriate designs have also been discovered, and also what resembled a square cesspool, placed just without a wall, in which was an oblique shoot—possibly a piscina drain." From Scotland comes news of the discovery of eight portions and fragments of Celtic crosses, found in the cathedral burying-ground at St. Andrews. They were discovered in that part of the ground which lies to the eastward of the last gable of the cathedral, and to the northward of St. Rule's Tower. Finally, we note that the Historical Records Committee of the London County Council report the discovery, on the Council's land in Bermondsey, of some interesting remains of the old Abbey of Bermondsey, which indicate the existence of a large Perpendicular window and doorway, and pieces of a hood-

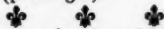
mould and arch of the Early English period. One or two of the remains show traces of polychromatic decoration. Photographs of the remains have been taken.



An interesting link with the past has been severed by the death, at King's Nympton, Devon, at the age of seventy-two, of Miss Furze, whose ancestors are reputed to have been in the possession of Broomham Farm, in the parish, since 1499. Unfortunately, there is no Furze in the male line to carry on this historic association.



Two desirable books are announced for early publication under the auspices of the East Herts Archæological Society. One is a new edition of Norden's *Description of Hertfordshire*, to be reprinted from the edition of 1598, with the map, title-page, and royal arms reproduced in facsimile. The only addition will be a biography of John Norden, accompanied by a portrait. The large-paper edition, small folio size, limited to fifty numbered copies, will be issued at 10s. net; the small paper, small quarto size, at 5s. net. The other book is a new edition of Mr. Frampton Andrews' valuable *Handbook to the Memorial Brasses of Hertfordshire*, first published in 1886, but now for a long time out of print. The large and small paper issues will be priced 5s. net and 2s. 6d. net respectively. Intending subscribers to either or both of these books should communicate with the hon. secretary of the Society, Mr. W. B. Gerish, Bishop's Stortford. Mr. Gerish also offers a few copies of his booklet entitled *A Hertfordshire St. George, or the Story of Piers Shonks and the Pelham Dragon* (price 1s. net.), and a few interleaved copies of the Rev. H. Hall's *Names of Places in Hertfordshire* (price 3s.).



"One of the rarest books with the imprint of the Clarendon Press," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "is of no more remote date than last autumn. At 1 a.m. on November 9, 1901, a Prayer-Book, altered throughout in conformity with the creation as Prince of Wales of the Duke of York, was ready for printing, and half a dozen copies had been struck off. At 11 a.m. that day a new Accession Service was authorized. Hence

this Prayer-Book had a life of exactly ten hours. An even rarer curiosity exists in one copy only. An old lady at Sandgate, unable to read ordinary print, had executed for her, in gold type, on dark olive-green paper, a favourite work. The copy sent to her has disappeared, but one other remains to testify to this unique effort of the Clarendon Press."



A picturesque ceremony was witnessed at Dover on October 30, when for the third time in a period extending over 327 years, "Courts of Brotherhood and Guestling of the Cinque Ports" assembled in the premier Cinque Port. The speaker this year was Mr. Stafford Charles, Mayor of New Romney. The Court was formed in the ancient Maison Dieu Hall. The deputies took the oath to be "true and faithful" to the Sovereign, and, according to the best of their power and skill, to "maintain the charters, franchises, liberties, and customs of the Cinque Ports." Then Sir Wollaston Knocker, solicitor to the Ports, read the decrees from the *Black Book*. According to the *Black Book* these decrees (dated the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign) are a copy of those made in the third year of the reign of King Richard III. They state: "No one is to interrupt a speaker in his reasoning or speaking on pain of a penalty of twenty pence. No deputy shall depart until the business of the Court is finished under a penalty of 3s. 4d. No one shall speak more than once, under a penalty of 3s. 4d." The reading of these old decrees caused much amusement.



Mr. George Bailey, referring to his paper in last month's *Antiquary*, on "Swarkeston Manor-House," writes pointing out that the heraldic blocks were made from copies of rubbings from the brasses, and so do not correctly give the colours, which are as given under the illustrations. In the text of the article, "taken from the tombs" should have been "taken from rubbings of the brasses on the tombs."



The Limes Britannicus.

By THE REV. THOMAS BARNES, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 343.)

3. THE STATION AT TEMPLEBOROUGH: MORBIO (?).



HE castrum at Templeborough is suggested as the site of Morbium in the map of the *Monumenta*.

The rectangular form of the parish boundary of Rotherham, which at this point is independent of the river, betrays the plan of the Roman station. Camden describes the camp as 200 paces long and 120 paces broad. It was surrounded by a large trench, 37 paces deep from the middle of the rampire to the bottom. A gold coin of Vespasian was found there. Important excavations were made on the site in 1877; portions of columns and other fragments were found.* Morbium was the headquarters of the *Præfectus equitum Catafractariorum*. The road from Little Chesters near Derby through Chesterfield points northwards to Templeborough. There are, however, no traces of it beyond Tapton, unless it be in the place-names Ridgeway and Highlane, to the west of Mosbrough.

The distance between Templeborough and Brough is about sixteen miles. Camden makes mention of an earthwork 300 yards to the westward of the camp at Templeborough, which he thought to be a fragment of some larger work. It may be a portion of the projected Limes of Frontinus. The Don continues the natural frontier for the distance of about four miles into Sheffield. There is a camp at Wincobank, on the north side of the river, perhaps an outwork like Aldwarke. In the immediate neighbourhood of Sheffield are one or two place-names which, taken with others along the course of the Limes, may indicate earlier traditions of it. They now form county boundaries—the Meersbrook to the south-east, and the Limb-brook to the south-west.† Hemsworth, near the

* Guest's *Rotherham*, Appendix.

† "The mislayer of a mere-stone is to blame, but it is the unjust judge who is the capital mover of landmarks."—BACON. "By moving the prisms about, the

Meersbrook, is the homestead on the Border.* Arbothorne, like the Cold Harbours and Windy Arbours, also points to an ancient Celtic site. The site of Sheffield Castle was probably in early days a guard-house or *prætentura* at the point where the Don runs down from the north-west. The map in the *Monumenta* carries the Roman road from Templeborough to Brough by the Long Causeway to Stanage Edge, dropping into the valley of the Derwent at Bamford. The road to the south of the Fulwood valley by Ringing Low and the Burbage Rocks appears more direct. Ecclesall—like Eccleshall in Staffordshire, Ecclesfield to the north of Sheffield, and Eccles near Manchester—points to a foundation of British Christianity. The Carl wark stands detached on a rocky table above the Burbage Brook, about a mile from the moor-track. On the brook-side, north and east, the natural cliff, supplemented by masonry, forms its defence. On the west and south sides it has been strengthened with a stone rampart, of which some 80 yards are in good preservation. This ancient Celtic stronghold was probably incorporated in the system of defence, and served as a watch-tower on the western edge of the moor, as the site of Ecclesall may have done on the eastern edge. The old road went down by the Callow Bank into Hathersage. The camp at Hathersage, near the church, is another large Celtic stronghold, and proves the importance of the site on the Derwent in early times. It is doubtful whether the road of the Limes crossed the Derwent at Hathersage and struck across the opposite moor to Bradwell, or followed the course of the Derwent. The place-names Broadhay and the line of the Grey Ditch at Bradwell support the former course; but the position of Brough suggests the latter. The circles and tumuli on the Offerton and Moscar Moors also bear evidence to the antiquity and importance of Hathersage and Brough.

colours again emerged, the violet at its inward limb, and at its outward limb the red and yellow."—NEWTON.

* The place-names Hem and Great Hem occur on Offa's Dyke, north of Montgomery.

4. THE STATION AT BROUGH: ARBEJA (?).

The Roman camp is at the junction of the Noe River and the Bradwell Brook. It has been identified by Mr. Watkins with the Navio of the Ravenna Chirographer, on the evidence of a milestone found at Buxton at the starting-point of the Brough road.*

(TR)IB . POT . COS . I(I)

IP . P . ANAVIONE

MP . X —

It was discovered in 1862, near the Silver lands in Higher Buxton. Mr. Watkins reads it thus: "Tribunitiæ potestatis Consul ii. Pater Patriæ A Navione M.P. X**." The distance to Brough from the spot where it was found is about twelve miles, and the name Navio is preserved in the river Noe. The name has also been traced in an inscription from Foligno:

. . . O . PRÆ

. . . HORTIS . TRIB . MILI . . .

. RAEF . EQVIT . CENSITO . . .

BRITTONUM ANAVION . . .

PROC . AVG . ARMENIÆ . MA.

Which Mr. Watkins reads: "Præfecto Cohortis Tribuno Militum Præfecto Equitum Censitori Brittonum, A Navione Procuratori Augusti Armeniæ Majoris."

It is clear from this inscription that the person here named as Procurator Augusti Armeniæ Majoris had been also Censitor Brittonum, Præfectus Cohortis, Tribunus Militum, and Præfectus Equitum.

The station on the Limes next to Morbium in the *Notitia* is Arbeia, and the officer in charge is termed Præfectus numeri Barcariorum Tigrisiensium. It may be that an Armenian cohort from the upper waters of the Tigris was stationed on this spot, and that the Præfect, having been censor of the Britons, was afterwards appointed Procurator of Armenia. The name Arbeia does not invalidate the identity of the station. It is probably corrupted like Arbor-low to the south, and the many Cold Harbours and Windy Arbours on the lines of Roman roads, from the Celtic term, *arrhber*, a fort.†

* *Derbyshire Arch. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 79, 80.

† Notes on Arbor-low, by Cox, *Derbyshire Arch. Society*.

The camp at Brough measures 310 feet in length and 270 feet in breadth. Dr. Pegge, who visited it in 1761, was shown a bust of Apollo, fragments of pavements, urns, bricks, tiles, but no coins. A gold coin was found late in 1783. One of the bricks was stamped COH. There was formerly a double row of pillars traceable, but this has now disappeared. The village of Bradwell lies about a mile to the south. The name is probably a corruption of Broadwall, and refers to the Grey Ditch, which runs up on to the moor on the east side of the Bradwell Brook, from the point where Batham Gate enters into the Brough road near the Bath Inn. The Grey Ditch is a long stretch of broad vallum and fosse, and is traceable from the brook across the meadows, and then up to the crest of the moor. It is probably another important fragment of the projected Limes of Frontinus.

The distance between Brough and Buxton is about ten miles. The old track of the Batham Gate leads up to the Bradwell Moor in a south-west course. Its course has been carefully traced by Paradise Farm and Moss Rake to the Holmes. There is an entrenched camp traceable about four miles from Brough near the Holmes, on the high ground before the descent to Peak Forest. The sharp double turn in the Chapel-en-le-Frith road between the inn and Peak Forest, and the place-names Damside, Damdale, Damcliff, where the Limes crossed the valley, may indicate its presence there in ancient times. The road entered Buxton by Fairfield Common.

5. THE STATION AT BUXTON: DICTI (?).

Many Roman remains have been found at Buxton.* Whitaker (1773) says that a Roman bath was plainly visible in the earlier part of the century. It was discovered by Sir Thomas Delves in 1709. A bason five yards square was found in 1697. Another bath was found when the foundations of the Crescent were dug in 1781, measuring 30 feet by 15. The station is supposed to have been on the "Stane Cliff," a hill rising above the Hall, for occasionally Roman remains are found there. Coins of the time of

Constantine have also been discovered. Mr. Watkins, having identified Brough with the Navio of Ravennas, identifies Buxton with the next station, Aquæ. This identification does not interfere with assigning the site of the Buxton station with the castrum of Dictum on the Limes. Indeed, the *Notitia* itself is evidence to the double name sometimes borne by a Roman station in the Veterum, alias Veneris, of the eighth Præfectus. The station was under the rule of the Præfectus numeri Nerviorum Dictensium. The Nervii were a people of Belgic Gaul.

The distance between Buxton and Leek is about eleven or twelve miles. It is doubtful whether the road went round the head of the Dane to Gradbach by Berry Bank, Windy Harbour, and Hemsley, names which might suggest the line of a road or boundary. It is more probable that it avoided the chasm of Gradbach, and followed the line of Axe Edge to Wallnook, passing then by Wicken Walls to Gradbach and Ludchurch. There are traces of a vallum with a double fosse at this point, and close examination of the Swithamley moors might lead to further discoveries. It then bent southwards through the Swithamley estate over Gun to Leek. The place-names High Ridge, Old Hay, Old Hay Top, and Oxhay probably mark its course, and from Lockgate, above Meerbrook, the vallum itself is clearly traceable for nearly two miles to the Abbey farm at Leek.

6. THE STATION AT LEEK: CON-CANGIOS (?).

There are traces of an entrenched camp in the fields to the east of the Abbey. Mr. Beresford, on the occasion of a visit of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society in 1901, is reported to have said: "They noticed where they stood that a number of other ramparts made an enclosure of an oblong shape with rectangular corners. This was a Roman position." On the top of Gun, "at a point in full view of Cheshire, about a mile and a half from the Abbey, is another Roman quadrangle."* Plot reports the discovery of the brass head of the bolt of a catapult in one of the three Lows on Mor-

* *Derbyshire Arch. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 85, 86.

* The Rev. W. Beresford.

ridge. He says that "the Lows hereabout may for the most part be esteemed Roman," and mentions the Lows on Ribdon, Reeden, and Cauldon Hills, and "so Cocklow and the rest near the town of Leek."* The distance from Buxton represents about the average distance between the stations of the *Notitia* from Doncaster to Buxton. The name Con-cangion has been assigned to Kendal in Westmoreland. Cocanges or Cecange of Ravennas has been placed by Gale at Caynham.† Rhys,‡ in a note on Con-cangion, connects the name with the Gangani and Decangi, and, on the ground that Insc. No. 1,207 from the country of the Brigantes reads BRIG and not DE BRIG, he accepts the reading "Decangi" rather than the "Cangi" of the Medicean MS.

The inscriptions on the pigs of lead point rather to the use of the preposition and the reading "Ceangi" in the inscriptions and "Cangos" in Tacitus:

M. H. B., 133, from the Mendips, A.D. 49:

TI . CLAUDIVS CÆSAR . AVG . P.M.
TRIB . P . VIII . IMP . XVI . DE . BRITAN.

M. H. B., 135, from Great Boughton, Cheshire, A.D. 74:

IMP . VESP . V . IMP . III . COS .
DE CEANGI.

M. H. B., 136, from Hints, Staffordshire, A.D. 76:

IMP . VESP . VII . T . IMP . V . COS.

M. H. B., 137, from Hayshaw Moor, Yorkshire, A.D. 81:

IMP . CÆS . DOMITIANO . AVG . COS . VII.

M. H. B., 138, from Hayshaw Moor, Yorkshire, A.D. 81:

IMP . CÆS . DOMITIANO . AVG . COS . VII .
BRIG.

M. H. B., 142, from Matlock:

TI . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

M. H. B., 143, from Pulborough, in Sussex:

T . CL . TR . LVT . BR . EX . ARG.

* Plot's *Staffordshire*, pp. 403, 404.

† *Ant. Itin.*, Appendix, p. 146.

‡ *Celtic Britain*, p. 288.

M. H. B., 144, from Tower of London, temp. Hon. Arc.:

L . ARVCONI . VERECVNDI . METAL . LVTVD.

The evidence on the whole suggests that where the preposition DE or EX occurs it is to be taken as such, and that where it is absent it is for purposes of abbreviation. This points to Ceangi as the name of the hill-folk of Cheshire.

The MS. evidence points the same way.* The Medicean MS., the best for the *Annals*, reads: "Et ductus inde Cangos exercitus." Orelli, however, reads: "Ceterum clade Icenorum compositi qui bellam inter et pacem dubitabant; et ductus in decangos exercitus. Vastati agri..." He gives the following foot-note: In decangos (Bezenberger), inde Cangos (Med. MS.); inde in Cangos (Pichena); in Decantas (Ritter eo duce Ptolemæo, 2, 3). Non solet Tacitus in ejusmodi structuris præpositionem omittere ut omisit Curtius (6, 24, etc.). Ceterum tam Cangi quam Decangi alius de haud cognitisunt." Lipsius in the Plantin Edition of 1607 reads "ductus in Cangos," and this reading is adopted in the Edition Brotier, Paris, 1771, from which the editor of the *M. H. B.* reads "ductus in Cangos." The evidence on the whole is in favour of the reading CEANGI for the inscription and CANGOS for the *Annals*.

Rhys considers that the name Con-cangion is non-Celtic, and that those who bore it (he places them about Kendal) were a mixed race of Goidels and non-Celtic aborigines. Ptolemy speaks of the promontory of the Gangani as one of the remote headlands of Britain, and places another tribe of the same name in the west of Hibernia. These considerations support the identification of Con-cangion with Leek. The people of the Leek moorlands have very distinct characteristics. It has been said by one who is Welsh-born—himself of the older Ivernian stock of North Wales—that if he could hear the noise in the Leek market without noting the language, he could imagine himself in the marketplace of a Welsh town. Two other friends who had tramped the Tuscan Hills together were driving from Leek into the hills on a market-day, and met cart after cart of the

* Tacitus, *Annal.*, xii. 32.

moorland folk. They were both struck by the resemblance to the ancient Tuscan types of Montefiascone. There is no place in the Midlands where there are so many traces of ancient folk-lore—note especially the number of dog-boggarts, which are absent from the superstitions of South Staffordshire—no place, therefore, where the name "Concangion" is more fittingly assigned. Leek may be regarded as a centre of the ancient Cangi or hill-tribes, the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri vigilum*.

The distance between Leek and Stone is about fifteen miles. A Manor of the Wall is mentioned in old Leek deeds, and Wall-bridge, Wall Grange, and Wall Lane, near Cheddleton, may all indicate the old line of the Limes. Seven miles from Leek, near Dilhorne, it leaves the high ground by Summerhill, and passes by Stansmare Hall, Caverswall, and Fosbrook to the Blythe. These names, like those near Leek, are all suggestive. There is in a wood below Stansmare Hall an earthen bank of about half a mile in length, which may be a fragment of the old vallum. The road then ascends by Stallington to the high ground of Meirheath, which it crosses at Spot. This is certainly an ancient site. Wulfric Spott in 1004 endowed the Abbey of Burton with his ancestral lands, and some of them were in this district. He is said to have been of royal blood, and his lands, therefore, may have been inherited from Wulfhere of Mercia, who took over the territory of the British tribal chieftains of Stone and Darlaston. The long green track from Spot to Cotwalton is known as Summerstreet Lane, and there is still traceable a low bank, which may be, like that near Caverswall, a portion of the vallum of the Limes. From Cotwalton to Walton by Stone is a distance of about a mile and a half.

7. THE STATION AT STONE: LAVATRES. (?).

The present town of Stone has grown up round the Priory. The township of Walton on the south of Trent appears to have been the older site. It is in this neighbourhood, whether at Walton Grange or at Priory Farm, where there is an entrenched position of rectangular form, that the Roman station

of Lavatres is probably to be placed. Plot gives an engraving of a Roman venabulum, or hunting-spear, which was found "somewhere betwixt Yarlet and the foot of Pyrehill. One may probably conclude that the Romans had at last some residence here, with leisure to follow such sports as the country would afford."* There is a square camp about a mile out of Stone at Hollywood in a coppice known as Campfield, and on the Hilderstone Brook, below Garshall House and Walton House, in the meadows, is a very fine entrenched position, with a double fosse, the outer one representing a quadrilateral of 200 yards. A small bronze Roman coin has also been dug up at Hilderstone. The strongholds of Berry Bank, and probably the Common Plot on the south of the Trent, called for some kind of camp or prætentura to hold the British tribes of the district in check. The name may be connected with its position on the Trent. Lavatres was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri exploratorum*, a corps which may have had special duties among the strong Celtic positions of Stone, Maer, and Talke.

The distance between Stone and Gnosall is about ten miles. A footpath is all that remains of the old track from Walton across Walton Heath to Shallowford on the Meece Brook, the birthplace of Isaac Walton. Crossing the Sow, near Chebsey, the track is not now traceable; it reaches Walton on the Stafford and Eccleshall road. There are traces of a moat round the old homestead at Walton, as well as at the old hall at Ellenhall. Wootton lies a mile to the west of Ellenhall. Plot writes: "Beside these Basilical or Consular ways there were others of like erection, though less extent, called *Vicinales*, *quod in vicus ducebant*; whereof I scarce met with any in this County: unless I may take leave to account the high paved way at Wootton, near Eccleshall, a part of one of them, which seems not to have been made by reason of any wet or dirty way, it being raised between two other deep ways, which lie dry enough, too."† A mile south of Ellenhall is Ranton Abbey. The name indicates the town on the Border,‡ and in

* Plot's *Staffordshire*, p. 404.

† Plot's *Ibid.*, p. 402.

‡ Duignan's *Place-names*.

support of it is not only the ancient moat of the Abbey, but from Anne's Well Wood to Brough Hall a long stretch of vallum about 25 feet broad. This, again, is probably connected with the old line of the Limes. It is a short mile from Brough Hall over Audmore to Gnosall.

8. THE STATION AT GNOSALL: VETERUM ALIAS VENERIS (?).

The ancient moated position of Brough Hall is, perhaps, the site of this station. The name, like that in Derbyshire, indicates an ancient camp. The position is a strong one, with a fosse thrown out beyond the angle of the camp. The old track between Brough Hall and Ranton Abbey is called Warwell Lane, and the broad vallum is traceable nearly the whole distance. It appears from the *Notitia* to have had two names—*Veterum* alias *Veneris*. It was the station under the authority of the *Præfectus numeri directorum*.

Plot makes mention of the Roman antiquities of this district: "The Romans had, indeed, some action hereabout, there being a raised wark here at Morton (3 miles S.W. of Gnosall) not far off (*i.e.*, from Wilbroughton), which seems to be of their fashion; and no question the large Meere that lyes just below it had its name of Aqualate (quasi aqua lata) from these,* and the banks on the N.N.E. side of it the name of Anc's Hills, from some Roman captain that lay upon them, whose name, or at least prænomen, perhaps, might be Ancus."† Harwood, in his note to Flashbrook says:‡ "Near Batchacre Park have been found several Roman spears of brass, and Roman swords, made of a mixture of copper and brass." The Ordnance map marks a Roman well on the north side of Aqualate Meer.

* "Duignan, *Staffordshire Place-names*, p. 5: 1129, *Aquila*; thirteenth century, *Aquilade*, *Aquilone*; fourteenth century, *Aquilot*; sixteenth century, *Æquilat*. The first form, *Aquila*, I have only met with as on page 2. In the Pipe Rolls for 1129 Matilda de *Aquila* is returned as a Staffordshire tenant *in capite*. She was a daughter of the Norman house of L'Aigle. I am not able to prove that Matilda owned *Aquilade*. Except as forms of *Aquila*, no sense can be made of *Aquilade*, *Aquilone*, or *Aquilot*."

† Plot's *Staffordshire*, p. 395.

‡ Harwood's *Erdeswick*, p. 105.

The distance from Gnosall to Shifnal is nine miles. Two miles to the south-west of Gnosall is Walton Grange, which is only a mile from Moreton and the "banks" of which Plot speaks. A mile further is Walton Fields. There are some traces of a raised bank across the wilder part of Walton Fields. From Great Chatwell there is a straight road, with but one short interruption, of five miles to Shifnal. At the Cross Roads this road crosses the Roman road from Weston-under-Lizard to Newport, Whitchurch, and Chester. It is known as the Long Ford, near Market Drayton; and Pave Lane, near Lilleshall, also indicates its origin. A mile further to the south-west the track of the Limes Britannicus crosses the Watling Street at Burlaughton, and, skirting the western side of the Lizard Hill, descends into Shifnal. The station of Uxacona, on the Watling Street, lies only four miles to the north-west of Shifnal.

9. THE STATION AT SHIFNAL: BRABONACIUM (?).

The station was of some importance as one of three which held in check the British tribes who dwelt in the fastnesses of the city of the Walls near Kynnersley. The Wrekin, the Lizard, and the ancient British road from Chatwell passes through the town of Shifnal to the vicarage moat on the south-west, but whether this is of early origin is uncertain. The termination of *Braboniacum* is Celtic, and perhaps even in the fifth century indicates the near neighbourhood of the more definitely British districts west of Severn. It was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri defensorum*.

The distance between Shifnal and Quatford is eleven miles. The road leaves Shifnal to the south-west, and in three miles reaches Brockton, on the high ground above the Severn. The Wyke near Shifnal may indicate, like the wicks lower down the river, the memory of a Roman vicus. The Hem, again, suggests the neighbourhood of the Limes. At Brockton the line of the ancient frontier falls into the Portway along the natural boundary of the Severn. It is the point where the river valley turns almost south after its easterly course from Shrewsbury. The wooded banks of Madeley and

Broseley close in the meadow lands of Buildwas and Cressage with a formidable gate. It must have always been a key to the western districts, a natural starting-point for a provincial boundary. The distance from the Don at Sheffield to the Severn near Shifnal along the line of the Limes Britannicus is about seventy-one miles; the rest of the distance between Doncaster and Tewkesbury is along the line of the river valley. Stockton lies on the road beyond Brockton and Sutton Maddock, and the name may indicate some stockaded work of ancient date set up as a *prætentura* or guard-house between Shifnal and Quatford. Merecot is just off the road to the east of Oldington. Leaving Bridgenorth to the west, the road enters Quatford by Stanmere Grove.

10. THE STATION AT QUATFORD : MAGLOVÆ (?).

Quatford has good claims to be a station on the Severn. In addition to the ford, there is a ferry and the site of a bridge. On the opposite bank a camp is marked on the Ordnance map, and Burf Castle to the east is a site whose name indicates its antiquity. The name is probably a Roman form of the ancient British site.

Maglovæ is connected with the Brythonic "maglo," a prince or hero. Maglocunos was the King of Gwynedd, the *insularis draco* of Gildas.* He died, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, in 547. It is possible that Maglovæ was the ancient name of Burf Castle, a Brythonic stronghold guarding the passage of the Severn. Oldbury indicates an old site on the right bank a little higher up. Maglovæ was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri Solensium*.

The distance between Quatford and Warshill is nine miles. The Portway, or Roman vicinal way from Worcester to Wroxeter, is called the Street in the Saxon grant of Over Arley by Wulfruna to Wolverhampton. There is a Roman camp in Arley Wood, an exact square, with double fosse and on one side a triple fosse. This camp, with the station at Maglovæ, held in check the British tribes, probably the Ordovices, in the fastnesses of the Brown Clee Hills, espe-

cially the hill fortress of Nordybank Camp. From Arley the road went through the Eymere Wood to the Warshill Camp.

11. THE STATION AT WARSHILL : MAGIS (?).

The camp at Warshill not only held the mouth of the Stour, but commanded also the British strongholds of the Wyre Forest and the Clee Hills. They lay on the border between the Ordovices and Silures, the Titterstone Camp and the Caynham Camp being both on the north of the river Teme. The Dowles Brook empties itself into the Severn opposite the Warshill Camp. It has already been suggested that the station at Magis in the *Notitia* is associated with the Magesitania of Florence of Worcester. Florence, in his list of the Bishops of Hereford, makes *Magesetensium* equivalent to *Herefordensium*. Ronas is the Comes *Magesetensium* in 1041: he, with others, is sent by Hardicanute to attack Worcester. These latter are the *Magesætas* of the Chronicle, A.D. 1016. The term probably embraced the remnants of the Brythonic peoples on either side of the Severn, and more especially up the valley of the Teme. It is Florence who draws a sharp distinction between Magesitania and *Magesetensium*, unless he uses the term in a way which implies that in ancient Roman-British towns Worcester was the metropolis of Magesitania. Magis was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri Pacensium*.

The distance between Warshill and Worcester is about thirteen miles. There is little to note on the way. Hartlebury was probably, in old times, a stronghold at the mouth of the Stour. Dunhampton and Oldfield both indicate some considerable antiquity. The road enters Worcester through Claines.

12. THE STATION AT WORCESTER : LONGOVICUM (?).

The Castle mound at Worcester was the site of the Roman station. Coins from Augustus to Valens have been found, also a Roman urn. The reason for its identification with Longovicum has already been stated. Florence distinctly states that it was in Roman times the chief city of the Hwiccas, and the name was probably derived from the "wicks" of the district. It

* Gildas, *cf.* *M. H. B.*, p. 18.

was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri Longovicariorum*.

The distance from Worcester to Tewkesbury is about fourteen miles. A Roman inscription has been found at Kempsey :

VAL . CONST
ANTINO
P . FE . IN
VICTO
AVG.

Valerio Constantino
Pio Felici
Invicto Augusto.

Towbury Hill Camp, three miles north of Tewkesbury, is a square enclosure of 20 acres with a slight bank and deep ditch, and double mound at the south-east angle.*

13. THE STATION AT TEWKESBURY : DERVENTIO (?).

The position at the mouth of the Avon must always have been important. It held on the Severn a similar position to *Præsidium* on the Idle. The station was at Oldbury Field, a piece of land which lies off the High Street to the east. Roman coins have been turned up in Oldbury gardens, and a coin of Septimius Severus on the site of the railway-station. It was the headquarters of the *Præfectus numeri Derventionensis*.

The name *Derventio* was a common one. The station of that name on the first *Iter* has been placed at Stamford Bridge on the Derwent, seven miles east of York. Another has been assigned as the name of Little Chester on the Derwent, near Derby. Mr. Rhys says the word is connected with the root "*Derw*," an oak.†

This last station on the *Limes* was connected by road with *Glevum* (Gloucester) and with *Corinium* (Cirencester), both important military centres, but not under the authority of the *Dux Britanniarum*. The local evidence seems to prove that the *Limes Britannicus*, like the *Limes Saxonius*, was a line of stations under special military organization, but that whatever was projected before the advance of *Agricola*, these stations were only in part connected by a *vallum*.

* *Wilt's Arch. Handbook of Gloucestershire*, p. 47.

† Rhys, *Celtic Britain*, pp. 39, 291.

Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood.

BY PERCY LONGHURST.



ALTHOUGH Norfolk possesses many churches, houses, and ancient buildings rich in antiquarian interest, it is doubtful if there be any so worthy of notice and, at the same time, so thoroughly forgotten and neglected, as the ruins of the once famous Priory of Bromholm, which stand not half a mile back from the sea at Keswick Green, a hamlet of the little village of Bacton, about eight miles below Cromer.

Bacton Abbey, as the ruins are known locally, is all that remains of the holy building wherein, for over three hundred years, rested the most sacred relic in England, not forgetting the chapel of the Virgin Mary at Walsingham, and within whose walls, too, lie buried the remains of the famous, or rather well-known, Sir John Paston.

Nearly 680 years ago Bromholm Priory challenged comparison with the tomb of Thomas à Becket in the number of pilgrims who came to visit it, and to worship before the Holy Rood which therein lay enshrined, on account of the marvellous virtues with which it was credited. To this out-of-the-way Norfolk hamlet came people of every degree, gentle and simple, peer and peasant, knight and yeoman, high-born prelate and wandering beggar-man ; so far, even, had its fame spread, that pilgrims in great number came from distant countries far across the sea to the holy shrine where the most wonderful miracles were performed.

That the Holy Rood should have received so much veneration is not wonderful, considering its marvellous powers, as, according to Matthew Paris, "divers miracles began (1223) to be wrought in that monastery to the praise and glory of the life-giving Cross ; for there the dead were restored to life, the blind received their sight, and the lame their power of walking ; the skin of the lepers was made clean, and those possessed of devils were released from them ; and any sick person who approached the aforesaid Cross with faith went away safe and sound." Oh, clever

and veracious historian, do not those two words "with faith" count for much?

With such remarkable powers possessed by the relic, it is not wonderful that in a few years the Priory of Bromholm rose from an obscure monastery to be one of the most important holy buildings in England. The Benedictine monk is not, however, the only one who speaks of the marvellous properties of the blessed relic, for, says Capgrave, "It was, moreover, confirmed [its authenticity as a portion of the true cross] by remarkable miracles, no less than thirty-nine persons being raised from the dead." As the worthy chronicler naively remarks, "Who could doubt after this?"

Chaucer makes reference to the holy relic in his *Canterbury Tales*, the miller's wife in the "Reeve's Tale" crying out in her strange predicament for the assistance of the blessed rood; while in that other medieval classic, *Piers Plowman*, it is also mentioned, the "plowman" expressing the hope that the Holy Rood may somehow or other help to release him from his debts.

Alas! for the monastery to which the relic had brought such prosperity, that not long after its arrival there the gifts which had been bestowed on the priory in consequence thereof were so many that the monks were enabled to build a handsome chapter-house and dormitory. It could not escape the vigilant eyes and destructive hands of Henry VIII. and his rascally assistants when the Dissolution of the Monasteries took place. The monks were driven out and some part of the building destroyed; century by century it has gone to decay, until at the present day the once famous priory is but a mournful ruin of desecrated walls and crumbling window arches, seemingly held together by the clustering ivy.

The history of the priory is most interesting, dating as it does from the early part of the twelfth century. It was founded in 1113 by William de Glanville for seven or eight monks of the Clugniac Order, but it remained practically unknown for very many years. Indeed, when some hundred years later the blessed relic was brought to Bromholm, the Priory, according to Matthew of Paris, was nothing better than a mere chapel, very poor, and altogether destitute of buildings.

One night there came to the porter's lodge a man, accompanied by two little children, and begging for food and shelter. This, in accordance with the times, was granted readily enough, and the next morning the stranger, rested and refreshed, asked for an audience with the prior, and when he appeared, produced two small pieces of wood fastened one across the other, and almost as wide as the hand of a man.

These two pieces of wood he solemnly asserted were portions of the actual cross on which Christ suffered at Calvary, and if the monks were willing to receive him and his children into their Order he would bestow on them this blessed relic, and one or two other holy objects he had in his possession.

In confirmation of what he said of the identity of the cross, the stranger related how he had been the chaplain of Baldwin, Emperor of Constantinople, and the keeper of the holy relics, including the portion of the cross of our Lord, which the Emperor invariably caused to be carried before him as he marched to battle against the infidels. On one occasion, however, he had neglected the precaution, and in consequence was overthrown, and either slain or captured by the enemy. Upon hearing this news the chaplain had gathered together the most precious of the relics, and with his two children had returned to his native land. Since his return he had travelled to many abbeys and monasteries, disposing of his sacred relics, but although he had declared on oath that the cross he bore was that which had belonged to the Emperor Baldwin, and which was acknowledged in every Christian country to be formed from the Holy Cross which Christ bore up the hill on His shoulders, his story had not been believed, and none would purchase the holy relic, in exchange for which he asked the admission of himself and his children amongst the Brethren.

Such having been his reception at the rich monasteries, the stranger said he had now come to a poor one. Would the monks receive him and take the cross?

Joyfully the Prior of Bromholm assented, the chaplain and his sons entered the monastery, and the blessed relic was carefully carried to the oratory. Soon it became known that a portion of the true cross lay in the

priory, and from far and wide came people to worship before it, until in 1223 the whole country rang with the fame of the marvellous cross and the miracles it performed, and Bromholm became one of the most revered buildings in England.

That the monks should have so unhesitatingly believed the stranger's story, and accepted the identity of the cross with that which had belonged to the Emperor Baldwin without the faintest shadow of proof or corroboratory evidence, is only one more instance of the credulity of the period, or else a proof of the acute business instinct of the prior, who recognised that in the acquisition of the relic there lay a means for the bringing of fame and riches to his monastery.

Such is the history of Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood, and to-day, when one walks towards the ruins along the road from Happisburgh, or Hasbro', one cannot but think of the thousands who in the dead and gone centuries must have trod the same pathway with a pious expectation and sureness of belief in their hearts which, even if they had their origin in ignorance, were yet productive of more simplicity and earnestness than characterizes religious opinions of to-day.

As one walks along the road, never far from the sea, and skirts the "Gap," where the sea has eaten her way into the coast-line until a little narrow bay has been formed, and where the waves, driven by the fierce north-east winds, must, in winter, dash far across the road itself, the side of one of the fragmentary walls, with its four long windows, comes into view, only to be lost again as one passes along the little street, in which evidences of the modern builder's art (?) are gathering fast, until one comes to the short, broad thoroughfare which leads up to the ruins.

Across this road stretches one of the most interesting portions of the ancient remains, a fine Perpendicular arched gateway, supported by massive piers, and still showing on either side the ancient porter's lodge. Patched up and cemented as this arch has been in many places, it still remains a noteworthy piece of architecture, a fit entrance to the noble building the priory undoubtedly was in the days before the eighth Henry had been

moved by cupidity and arrogance to destroy the English monasteries.

A short distance beyond, the ancient boundary walls may still be traced, still in a good state of preservation, low and thick, built of rough stones, great flints, and cement. The ivy-mantled walls of the dormitory still remain, as does the north transept of the church; but although bricks and mortar have been added at intervals to keep different portions from actually falling, the end cannot be long delayed.

Much of the standing walls has been utilized in the construction of tool-sheds and cart-houses, as at Hickling, where the ruins of the ancient priory have been incorporated with the buildings of the adjoining farmhouse, and now serve as cow-houses, stables, cart-hovels, and sheds. The greater part of the ground enclosed by the still standing walls of Bromholm is occupied with the engines, threshing machines, and agricultural paraphernalia of the Messrs. Cubitt.

"Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay," and used to "stop a hole to keep the wind away" would surely be no more sad a spectacle than a house dedicated to God turned into a cart-shed, but neither Bromholm nor Hickling is alone in this desecration, which may be seen in every part of the country.

Away from the main fragments stands a little tower, overgrown with ivy, roofless, paved with weeds and grass, and with an elder-bush growing luxuriantly in the corner facing the still well-preserved arched doorway. Half-way up the walls are two small bricked-up windows, while in the right-hand wall is a deep recess. On every passably flat or smooth stone in the thick rough walls are scrawled or cut names and initials belonging to the lack-brained people who have visited the ruins (which are, by the way, private property, although permission to see over them is always readily given).

Not many miles away from Bromholm lies Ingham Church, wherein stands a tomb, on which rest the sculptured effigies of Sir Roger de Boyer and his wife, both of which are literally covered with the same marks of desecration.

A noble ruin is Bromholm, standing as it does on a gentle eminence, over which rises

and falls the golden corn right up to the ruined walls. Sad thoughts there must be, though, in the contemplation of these buildings. The contrast between their pride of bygone days and their present decay is painful, and I cannot but look back with regret to the days when Bromholm was a stately, noble monastery, and people of high and low degree travelled thither to gaze with pious love and awe on the wood to which they believed their blessed Redeemer had been fastened.

With regard to the fate of the Holy Rood itself there is some mystery; there is a strong belief that a large fragment of the true cross which lately was in the possession of a convent of nuns in Yorkshire is the identical relic which in the Middle Ages drew so many pious pilgrims to the Priory of Bromholm. This belief is supported by the knowledge that a member of the Paston family—the great patrons of Bromholm—was at one time Mother Superior at this Yorkshire convent. On the other hand, Foxe mentions that one of the charges against the chaplain of Ludney, Sir Hugh Pie, was “that the said Hugh had cast the cross of Bromholm into a fire to be burnt, which he took from one John Welgate, of Ludney.”

Whatever be the fate of the precious relic, it is certain that it disappeared at the time of the Dissolution, but if the former story be true—and it is by no means improbable—the famous rood is still in existence, but, like the place of its former abode, shorn of its ancient honours and fame.

department for the time being. This was the task accomplished nine years ago by the late Dr. Traill in respect of the history of *social England*, as contrasted with the country viewed as a Polity or as a State among States. In his introduction to the volumes, which under his editorship at once obtained the prestige of being the “classic” on the subject, Dr. Traill surveyed, with a clearness of vision and a lucidity of expression which are frequently lacking in works of the kind, a vast field of recorded facts. It was his purpose, and that of his expert staff of collaborators, “to abstract from the political and to isolate the social facts of our history wherever this can be done . . . to dwell mainly on such matters as the growth and economic movements of the population, the progressive expansion of industry and commerce, the gradual spread of education and enlightenment, the advance of arts and sciences, the steady diffusion, in short, of all the refining influences of every description which make for the ‘human life.’” Now, it has been to this aspect of our country’s existence in the past that the pages of this magazine have ever been chiefly devoted. It is more than probable that sundry facts used to support conclusions reached in *Social England* have had their earliest record in the *Antiquary*. Be this as it may, our motto has been the assertion as to any reader that

Instructed by the antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise;

and we make haste to say that the study of the complete, reliable, and well-ordered narratives of *Social England* will result in a wisdom not merely scholarly, but apt to inspire a patriotic interest in the nation whose development is there portrayed.

The volume before us is the first of the six contemplated volumes of a new illustrated edition, which seems, to our thinking, to double the invaluable worth of the earlier publication. By the enterprise of the publishers, and under the obviously skilful control of Mr. Mann, the letterpress is being supplemented with a gallery of illustrations which will run to some 2,500 plates, maps, and figures in all. This first volume, which carries the record of the progress of the

The History of Social England.*

IN any department of science it becomes necessary from time to time to take stock of new discoveries and fresh instances, so as to present one whole encyclopædic view of all that comes within the range of that

* *Social England*. Edited by the late H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. Volume i. of new edition, containing numerous maps and illustrations. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1901. 4to., pp. xcvi, 702. Price 12s. net.

English people from the earliest times to the accession of Edward I., serves well to show how even the remote past can be

tures of antiquities (from dolmen stones to Plantagenet armour), these views of sites (from a Celtic village in Cornwall to Moyses

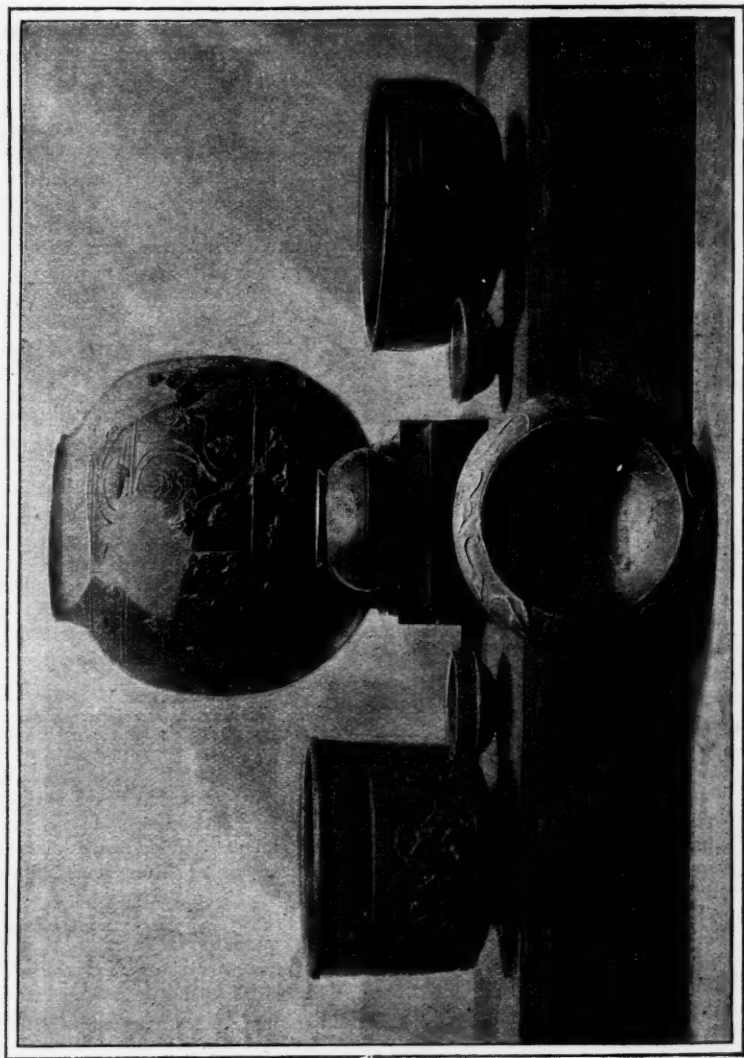


FIG. 1.—SAMIAN WARE, BRITISH MUSEUM.

The largest vase was found at Felixstowe, Suffolk; that on the left in White Hart Court, Bishopsgate, London.
(Black tent by the Publishers.)

brought nearer to our conception by the most modern means of pictorial reproduction. Almost without exception these pic-

Hall at Bury St. Edmund's), and the curious but fascinating facsimiles of the illuminations in mediæval MSS., are photographically

reproduced and printed (which is a great point) on appropriate paper. Any student who is well trained to appreciate the niceties of comparative criticism will feel the immense superiority of such illustrations over the scanty and poorly copied figures in similar works of fifty or less years ago. The view of the Roman bath at Bristol *before* its restoration, the admirable groups on page 289

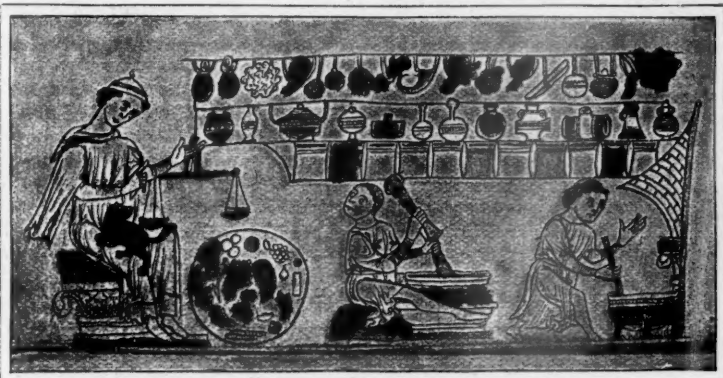


FIG. 2.—A TWELFTH-CENTURY DISPENSARY.

From MS. at Trinity College, Cambridge.

(Block lent by the Publishers.)



FIG. 3.—A MEMORIAL OF BECKET.

Reliquary in Hereford Cathedral Library, formerly regarded as the shrine of King Ethelbert, patron saint of the Cathedral, and representing his murder by order of Offa, King of Mercia. In 1862, however, it was exhibited at South Kensington, and its resemblance to other reliquaries of Becket corrected the mistake. It is composed of oak, covered with copper, plated, overlaid in part with coloured Limoges enamel, and partly gilded; it dates from the early part of the thirteenth century.

(Block lent by the Publishers.)

VOL. XXXVIII.

of early architectural pieces (Earl's-Barton, Sompting, Colchester, and Monkwearmouth), and the collection of five Norman castles on page 477, are typical instances of the care which Mr. Mann has devoted to his task. Like the pictures which fall under other headings, they are well suited to the text, and also share in the truly educational advantage of being explained by full and (so far as we have tested, except in the case of certain rings on page xxiv) accurate descriptions collected together in a catalogue which itself covers no less than forty pages. It is a pleasure to testify to these details, because such thorough and lucid arrangement of complicated material is not always found in works of antiquarian character.

We notice, further, that since the first issue of the work the sections dealing with the military history, to which Professor Oman is a principal contributor, and those dealing with the art of Roman Britain by Mr. Haverfield, whose authority is unimpeachable, have been entirely re-written. Mr. Mann himself has re-written his articles on "Social Life and Manners," and there is a new and specially interesting contribution from Mr. Joseph Jacobs on "The Jews in England." An earnest attempt has also been made to reduce to a minimum the divergences of opinion and the cases of repetition which are inevitably incidental to the nature

of the work. If we have any fault to find with the index, it is that it does not include references, which might easily be given in single words, to the illustrations which form such a feature of the edition. We feel so convinced that many a busy reader will take a delight in re-learning his English history from a study of these pictures alone as to regret that he will have to search through the long "catalogue of titles" which we have praised to find a single desired example.

In all critical sincerity we may express the

The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor.

BY CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

(Concluded from p. 331.)

THEN followed a series of secret meetings of Rosey, Dethick, Throgmorton, Henry Peckham, Bethell, Hunnis, and White concerning the treasure, and the means to bestow it when secured. Throgmorton and



FIG. 4.—ANGLO-NORMAN LADIES' DRESS.

Primarily representing the visit of Mary to Elizabeth.

(Block lent by the Publishers.)

hope that these volumes will not only find their places upon the shelves of prosperous or public libraries, but that by the current issue of serial parts in which they are also being offered to the public, such an attractive storehouse of antiquarian wealth and wisdom may become a possession of every English home of intelligent people.



Hunnis thought it should be put on a ship with trusty mariners and sent to France to their mint. Throgmorton had prevailed on the searcher at Gravesend to promise to let it pass, and had written to the French Ambassador to have an escort ready to protect it over the sea. Rosey thought it would be safer to hide the bulk of it in a secret place that he had found in Sir Edmund Peckham's own house, where it could never be suspected, and Henry Peckham and Whyte might later escape with a part of it. The conspirators had found one night means of access to the Treasury to

weigh the treasure. They discovered that it was in a large, strong box, which could not be moved without noise. So they planned to get keys to open the box and take the treasure in parcels through Rosey's garden to the boat on the river. Whether Hunnis forged these keys or was present at that inspection there is no clear statement.

It is wonderful how long the plot escaped detection. The Council was on a perennial search for conspiracies, but they had started on the wrong scent at first. They had imprisoned Mrs. Ashley—Lady Elizabeth's governess—Ryvett, and others who were not in the current. Things seemed likely to succeed with them. Then arose the inevitable traitor among the traitors. Speede states that it was Thomas White, the messenger of the Exchequer, and the form and manner of his depositions (though the earlier ones are lost) make this seem probable. The Venetian Ambassador wrote to the Senate that the informer had gone straight to Cardinal Pole, and that the Council secretly removed the treasure and watched the conspirators. He added that they had intended to have set fire to the city in several places, so as to distract attention. But this is so unlike anything the conspirators planned, and so unsuggested in any examination or trial, that it may be believed to have been only a freak of humour or imagination.

The earliest arrest and examination was that of John Peers, or Pyers, at Southampton, March 16, 1555-56. He was taken before John Flenger, Mayor of Southampton, and confessed to having transported men out of the realm to France, with the knowledge of Richard Uvedale of Chilling. He said that a man with one eye had asked him "to take sixteen good fellows over to France," and he had done so. Then must have been messengers sent off post-haste to the Council in London. "The man with one eye" was well known. He was Bethell, sometimes called "a clothier," sometimes "of the wardrobe." Either he or his brother was the captain of the ship in which Hunnis had been invited to sail. His engrossing interest in the various branches of the plot comes out clearly in the various examinations.

Just when Peers was being examined at Southampton, the active members in London

were swearing the last great oath of fidelity to one another. *The very next day—* March 17, 1555-56—they were arrested and taken to the Tower.

I know that the editor of Machyn's Diary, the editor of the Verney Papers, as well as Mr. Froude, give the date as the 18th. The manuscript of Machyn's Diary is, however, so charred round the edges that the date and some parts of the names are destroyed. Strype also, who generally follows Machyn, gives the date as the 18th. But I imagine some confusion might have arisen in men's minds through the conspirators having been secured secretly at night. The reasons that I preferred the 17th were that it had been given by the Venetian Ambassador, who is generally correct, and that it fits better with the dates gleaned from the examinations in the Tower. I have been fortunate enough to find unimpeachable evidence that my reading was the correct one. The records of the Tower for that period are supposed to be lost; but I found one stray page among the Queen's *Remembrancia Miscellanea* which gives the bill of Sir Henry Bedingfield for the board of the first batch of conspirators, and it is dated "from the 17th of March." He mentions Throgmorton, Bethell, Smith, Daniell, etc. Machyn's list gives these names, and "Master Hary Peckham, Master Torner, Master Lygins [in the printed copy misprinted Hygins], Master Smith, Marchand. Master *Heneges* of the Chapel, the searcher of Gravesend, Master Hogys, Master Spenser, and 2 Rawlings, and Rosey, Keper of the Star Chamber, and divers others." Mr. Froude takes it for granted that "*Heneges*" meant "Thomas Heneage of the Chapel," as these other editors do. Had they referred to any MS. list, they would have seen that there was no one of that name in the Chapel service. Thomas Heneage was then a Knight, not a Master, and was in a very different post at the time. The only Gentleman of the Chapel then arrested was William Hunnis, whose name I have found spelt in seventeen different ways, and it is not difficult to read it with a mild guttural in Machyn's remarkable spelling. It is true that he is not mentioned in Bedingfield's list; but he may have been one of the other poorer prisoners

for whose diet Nicholas Briham handed Bedingfield the lump sum of £100; because we very soon find from the State Papers that he was in the Tower.

The Council began examinations at once, with threats of torture. The weaker became cowards; all but the bravest quailed. John Throgmorton—the one hero—who knew most of all, refused to tell what would drag down others in his fall, though he was put to the "sorrowful pain" of the rack. Some of the rest tried, in a dastardly manner, to escape themselves by casting more blame on others. After Sir Edmund Peckham had exhausted his interest in the attempt to save his son Henry, his other son, Sir Robert, suggested that his brother had only joined the conspiracy in order to be able to reveal it. Henry took up this cue, and revealed even what he had heard his fellow-prisoners say through the chinks and crannies of their prisons, which seem to have been a kind of cubicles in a larger room in the Tower. Thus Peckham heard, in the dread semi-solitude, John Throgmorton, Mr. Walpole, and William Hunnis reason of purgatory, and of authors who had written about it; heard John Throgmorton adjuring Dethick in the cell beneath him to be brave and keep silence, to save others, on the promise of which he said to Dethick: "I sup my porridge towards you." But later he complained, "The varlet hath accused me!" Peckham also heard Hunnis give advice to Bury, a servant of Chidley, one of the refugees in France (who had come with letters), as to how he ought to behave under his examinations.

The depositions of William Hunnis are the most pleasant reading of them all—that is, after one has got through the initial difficulty of deciphering them. They are all signed in his own clear, bold, angular hand. Made communicative by a wholesome fear of the rack, he confessed what he was asked honestly, without unnecessary blame of others or excuse of himself. He never told them more than they showed from their questions they knew already. Indeed, the examiners headed one of his confessions "Hunnis against Bethell and against himself." He always adhered to his facts and dates under cross-examination. The mixture of

caution and courage in his character and his humorous way of putting things are well brought out in his report of the conversations he had held with several of the prisoners. He had really wished to have gone over to Ireland with Bethell; he had been there before under some unexplained conditions, and "certain suits there placed him in many men's dangers."

If the conspirators heard anything of the outside world in their close imprisonment, they would learn that four days after their arrest Archbishop Cranmer had perished at the stake, at once a heretic in religion and a traitor attainted in the matter of Lady Jane Grey. They would fear that their action had hastened his end. Four days after, Cardinal Pole became Primate, but Mary had lost all courage at last, leaned more than ever upon him, and would not let him go away from her side even to Canterbury for his investiture, which had to be performed in London. They would hear of arrest after arrest, and would doubtless wonder how some escaped and others were secured. By March 30 the Council had arrested forty. Sir Anthony Kingston was secured, but died on the way to the Tower. The Venetian Ambassador on that day wrote that they believed they now understood the whole of the plot, that they were alarmed at its magnitude, and kept their proceedings profoundly secret. Two scrawling lists may be worth noting from the State Papers (Dom. Ser.), Mary, vii. 23.

"The Council notes of the Conspirators: Carden,* Carter (the King's house), Kingston, Ashmole, Nico, Yorke, Smyth, Pentecost of the Harrow in Gracious Street, Bowes. The Coyners lying at one Otteyes house. Ryth, the man of laws man, Bethell's brother at Bromley, Harry Peckham, Hunnysse, Sir James Crofts, Randall, Dethicke, Smyth of the guard, Mrs. Bonham, Rossey, Rossey's acquaintance, Bury."

"24. Names vehemently suspected. The yerle of Oxford, the Lord Grey, Sir Anthony Kingston, Sir John Sentelow, Sir Walter Denys, Sir Nicholas Arnold, Syrr William Constantyn, the Horseys, Captain Randole, Captain Staunton, John Danyell, John Throg-

* Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels. He was not arrested at this time, but much persecuted by the Council.

morton, Henery Peckham, John Phetipas, Francis Phetipas, one Myrre in Slyfield." A second list in same page runs: "Thomas Lord Butler, Bury, Lygons, Turner, Verney, Powell, Carter, Smith, Walker, Randolph, Arnold, Courtenay, Nic. Alday, Daniell, Verney, Croftes, Staunton, Randall." When we remember that many names suspected durst not be written down, that all the men abroad had to be added to these, we may reckon a goodly number. It would be interesting to have all the confessions printed. That cannot be done now. Thomas White, of course, told the most. He states: "Bethell said he was now Admiral of the seas about Severn, and that all his power we should have at our will." He further said that a noble lord had joined them, who was able to bring a great part of Wales at his tail. Then I asked him if this were my Lord of Pembroke, and he said, 'Tusshe for him, for he is more feared than loved in Wales, and this man I speak of is there well beloved, and able to drive my Lord of Pembroke out of Wales.'" This is strong language, for Pembroke was thought then to be the most powerful of Englishmen. But he does not name the other lord. Bethell had advised White to settle his land and goods upon Cuthbert Temple* to keep till the worst was over. White had said he would rather have them conveyed to his wife and children. Bethell offered to board them at his house in Beaconsfield, or in Cuthbert Temple's house. White would rather they should board with Sir Anthony Kingston.

On April 1 the list was drawn up of the conspirators beyond the sea, and on the fourth they were proclaimed—Harry Dudley, Christopher Ashton the elder, Christopher Ashton the younger, Francis and Edward Horsey, Edward Cornwall, Richard Tremayne, Nicholas Tremayne, Richard Ryth,

* This Cuthbert Temple, curiously enough, was informed against by Roger Shakespeare, formerly Yeoman of the Chamber to Edward VI. He said he had not come to church for twelve months and a quarter, and was much associated with Mr. Ashton, Mr. Dudley, and "Bethell, who is now in the Tower, and one Glover of Coventry, whose brother was lately burned." Shakespeare explained some mysterious money transactions of Temple's. ("Domestic Series State Papers, Appendix Mary VII. 47, March 7, 1555-6;" see also my "Shakespeare's Family," p. 21.)

Roger Renold, John Dalle, John Caltham, Hammond, Meverell and others.

Then the Council turned to the trials of those they had. The Baga de Secrétis, pouch 33, gives the particulars. There was a general charge for all, and a special application to some individuals. On Tuesday, April 21, "John Throgmorton, late of London, gentleman, and Richard Uvedale, late of Chilling, in the County of Southampton, Esquire, had to appear at *Southwark* to answer the charge that they compassed the death of the King and Queen, and that Uvedale, having charge of the Royal Castle of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, had promised to help them, and that they swore to be faithful to one another in their treasonable intentions, Throgmorton saying, 'I trust this shall never come out, for I would rather my dagger were in her heart and all her Council's.'"

They pleaded "Not guilty," but were at once condemned. On April 24 the Dean of St. Paul's came to Throgmorton to bid him prepare for death, but gave him hope if he would reveal the names of the men and the meaning of the cipher. This he steadfastly refused to do, though he knew more than any of them. He was only twenty-eight, and he would gladly live could he do it with honour. Uvedale was old and weak, but seemed very loath to die. He prevaricated and excused himself in vain.

On April 28 the two gentlemen suffered the traitor's death at Tyburn, and their heads were set on London Bridge. Machyn in his Diary says their accusers were Rosey, Dethick, and Bethell.

The general indictment of the others states that they, on January 25, 1555-56, consulted to deprive the King and Queen of their crown and dignity, and on January 28 communicated with John Fountayne of London, otherwise John Bartovyle, an alien, and the Queen's enemy, that they had agreed to coin beyond the sea, and return to wage war; that on January 30, in Sir Edmund Peckham's house in Blackfriars, Sir Christopher Ashton said to Thomas White that Henry Peckham would "help us with a great number, both of noblemen and gentlemen, when they know that we shall be in a readiness, for the Queen usurpeth the crown, and hath broken her

father's will, and he hath promised me a copy of it;" and that some had taken their departure over the seas on February 3 to carry it into effect.

On May 5 the special Commission of Oyer and Terminer was addressed to Sir William Garrard, Lord Mayor, and various members of the Privy Council, to try at Guildhall Henry Peckham, John Daniell, William Stanton, *Thomas Hinnewes*, and Edward Turner. The curious error in this list lies in the clerk's naming the fourth *Thomas Hinnewes*, instead of *William Hinnewes* or *Hunnis*. It is possible the mistake arose from the clerk's knowledge that there was a Thomas Eynis, Secretary to the Council of the North, whom he supposed to be the person charged (the name being sometimes spelt that way), just as Froude and other moderns supposed him to be Sir Thomas Heneage, because of Machyn's rendering. Henry Peckham and John Daniell were tried alone on May 7, and were found guilty. On May 12 William Stanton, who had been pardoned for being concerned in Wyatt's rising, was tried and condemned, and executed on May 19.

On June 2 the Westminster batch, John Dethick, John Bethell and William Rosey, at Westminster Hall were arraigned, chiefly on the count of the treasure. With these Master William Hunnis of the Chapel should certainly have been classed. He might have objected to being tried at Guildhall on account of the locality; he may now have objected that his Christian name was not Thomas. Very probably his old master, the Earl of Pembroke, ruled the errors in favour of delay. He drops out of the trials altogether. His three compeers were executed on June 9. Machyn tells us that "on June 15 Master Lewknor was rayned, and cast to suffer death." On June 18 came the trial of Captain Turner. With him was associated Master Francis Verney, who had not been entered in the original indictment, nor had been associated with the earlier stages of the conspiracy. He had joined it at the suggestion of his cousin, Harry Peckham, and they had plighted their troth over a demi-sovereign. Both these were condemned. His elder brother, Edmund, though arrested, was not tried, and received a free pardon

on July 12. He had married a daughter of Sir Edmund Peckham. The hearts of Sir Edmund and Sir Robert Peckham must have been sorely tried, so many of their friends and relatives implicated, and they, though on the Council, powerless to save. It is touching to note the regularity of their attendance at the Privy Council meetings. Whoever might be absent, they were present, doubtless hoping to snatch pardons, or at least reprieves. The high services of Sir Edmund could not save his son any more than Henry's own abject confessions. But for the father's sake there was a little mitigation of the disgrace.

The execution took place on Tower Hill, instead of Tyburn, on July 7. The heads of Peckham and Daniell were set up on London Bridge, and their bodies were buried at All Hallows, Barking. The Venetian Ambassador said that their end was so edifying, and their words so touching, they moved the people to tears.

The group in France had seemed to prosper mightily, but troubles arose to them on the signing of the League. Dissensions rose high among the leaders as to their plan of action. They tried to get Edward Courtenay, the Earl of Devonshire, to join, but he was timid, and too glad to be free in Venice. It seems to have been Sir Christopher Ashton's plan to send over Cleber to personate him, and proclaim Courtenay and Elizabeth King and Queen of England in eastern Essex in June. Cleber and his companions were arrested in the act, and promptly executed.

The French party had not been able to proceed far without their traitor. Wotton was early able to send home to the Queen a cipher, informing her of the chief details. An undated letter of an informer (queried "March, 1556?" in the calendar), states that "Eleven weeks past Dudley had practised with the French King, and both the King and the Constable would have him proceed. . . . The 11th of this month my M^r received letters from Ashton. . . . Chidley conferred with my master. . . . I being at Roan, conferred with N——, who declared that Dudley had intelligence with many in Guisnes and Hanmes. N—— will confer with my master. . . . Dudley hath authority to put whom he will into the pensions allowed

to Englishmen. They are here in great numbers."

The group in France were never inveigled into England. After the truce was signed and ratified France could not with decency aid or subsidise the rebels. At the earnest remonstrances of Mary and her Ambassador the King even promised to give them up to her if he could find them. It is somewhat to the credit of France that he took care not to find them. On Mary's next interview with the French Ambassador in London, she forcibly reminded him of the promise. He replied that it was only a conditional promise: if they could be found.

Some of the Killigrews and other pirates were, however, caught, tortured and, hung in batches at Southampton.

During the weary months when discontented England fretted dumbly, watching execution after execution, there was an appalling anxiety gnawing at all hearts that, through the rashness or cowardice of some of her friends, the popular heir-apparent, Elizabeth, might be implicated and impeached. Her governess, Mrs. Ashley, had been imprisoned before the plot took shape, and denied all knowledge of it, save by common report.

The rash adventure of Cleber seemed most perilous to her. But Philip's influence was used to protect Elizabeth, knowing that, failing her, the next heir was Mary Stuart of Scotland and France. The Council trusted Sir Thomas Pope, Elizabeth's guardian, and on July 30, 1556, from Eltham wrote to him concerning "the divelish practises of Dudley, Ashton, and other traitors in France." "They have now lastely sent over one Cleberye into the extreame parts of Essex and Suffolk, where, naming himself to be the Earle of Devonshire, he hath, by spreading abroad of slanderous letters and proclamacions, abused the ladye Elizabeth's grace's name . . . to be by you opened unto the Lady Elizabeth's grace, at such time as ye shall think it convenient to thende it may appere unto her how little these men stick by falsehood and untrouthe to compass their purpose, not letting for that intent to abuse the name of her grace."

This induced Elizabeth to write direct to Mary a letter of vehement denial of all know-

ledge of, or association with, the rebels. Mary believed her, or affected to believe her, and to the disgust of Elizabeth's enemies, and the comfort of her friends, she was not even tried, though many of her friends were suspected and watched.

In September, Courtenay died at Venice, it was commonly reported of poison. However it was, his death certainly relieved the persecution. Severity began to relax. The Venetian Ambassador, writing on October 19, 1556, says: "The governess of Lady Elizabeth, Mrs. Ashley, is released, but forbidden ever to go near her ladyship again."

Thomas Heywood doubtless gives a fair picture of an informal examination of Elizabeth in his play, *If you know not Me, you know Nobody*.

TAME. What answer you to Wyat's late rebellion,

Madam, 'tis thought that you did set them on?

ELIZ. Who is't will say so? Men may much suspect,

But yet (my lord) none can my life detect.

I a confederate with these Kentish rebels?

If I e'er saw or sent to them, let the Queen take my head.

Hath not proud Wyat suffred for his office,
And in the purging both of soul and body for
heaven,

Did Wiat then accuse Elizabeth?

SUF. Madam, he did not!

ELIZ. My reverend lord, I know it.

HOW. Madam, he would not.

ELIZ. Ah, my good Lord, he could not.

SUF. The same day Throgmorton was arraigned in
the Guildhall,

It was imposed on him whether the Princess had a
hand

With him, or no; he did deny it.

Cleared her fore his death, yet accused others.

ELIZ. My God be praised, this is newes but of a
minute olde.

STRAN. What answer you to Sir Peter Carew in
the West,

The Western Rebels?

ELIZ. Aske the unborn infant . . .

. . . If it be treason to be daughter of the Eighth
Henry; etc.

Perhaps the most rash and remarkable offshoot of this plot was the attempt made by Sir Thomas Stafford and thirty other men from France to raise a rebellion in the North, by taking Scarborough Castle in May, 1557, proclaiming himself the righter of wrongs and the protector of the kingdom. Discontent had become patient and learned to wait, for it could clearly be seen that some

natural change was near. The end of Mary's life was not far off. The people did not rise at Stafford's call, but the Earl of Westmoreland marched against him, and took thirty-two prisoners, of whom thirty-one were executed.

And all this time, and on to the end, William Hunnis languished in the Tower. His experiences "in terror's trap, by thralldome thrust," are given in two of his poems in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*. Then came a happy, and to him unexpected, deliverance and restoration.

Crushed and circumvented in all their plans as the conspirators were, it is not duly realized that, in spite of failure, they succeeded in the main ends of their association. The Spaniard was not crowned King of England, and his people never landed on the English shores.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A. Scot.

No. XXXVII.

CONSIDERABLE discoveries of Romano-British remains have been made since my last article went to press in May.

The "villa" detected in Greenwich Park in February has been further explored by Mr. Herbert Jones. The ground-plan appears to have not yet been recovered, and there may be some little doubt as to the exact use of the building, but it was plainly well constructed, floored with tesserae, and an edifice of some importance. The smaller finds include two fragmentary inscriptions, a bit of good sculpture in oolite, representing a right arm from a statue, some pieces of columns, marble wall-lining, painted stucco, tiles, numerous potsherds, about 300 coins of all periods of the Empire to A.D. 400, and the other objects which occur on such sites.

In London itself, the demolition of the old Bluecoat School (Christ's Hospital) occasioned early in September the discovery of what was taken to be a part of

the Roman Wall of London. But it appears that the masonry in question was not Roman.

At Silchester the excavations have yielded somewhat scanty, but not at all uninteresting, results. The portion excavated, which lies towards the south-east of the city, seems not to have been thickly built over, but the buildings discovered are of unusual type. They suggest something like a public garden, such as would not be unnatural near the two temples which occupy a prominent site in this quarter. A fragment of inscribed stone, found built up into a hypocaust, is noteworthy for the size and neatness of its lettering. It is too small for restoration, but it indicates an ambitious, if not an important, monument.

Further west, at Box in Wiltshire, Mr. Falconer has commenced, and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society has continued, the exploration of a long-known "villa" close to the church. It appears to be a "courtyard" house, with several mosaic floors of good geometrical pattern; traces of other houses or of outbuildings are said to exist near it. Mr. Falconer's results were published, with a plan and illustrations, in the *Bath and County Graphic* for July and August.

The excavations of Mr. Martin, Mr. Ashby, and their colleagues at Caerwent (Venta Silurum), have gone steadily forward, and some more houses of apparently normal types discovered. Some of the discoveries are of individual interest. One such is a much-worn sandstone head of coarse rude style, 9 inches high, seemingly a male head, and intended to be viewed only from the front. It was found close to a small platform of hard clay, approached by three gravel steps, and the excavators took the whole to be a shrine. Another interesting find is a hoard of 7,500 small bronze coins, dating from A.D. 250-400, but belonging mostly to the reigns of Theodosius, Arcadius, and Honorius. A pit 18 feet deep, and at bottom 5 feet by 10 feet in width and breadth, yielded some interesting pottery and an earthenware money-box (?). Under one of its walls was found a human skeleton, which has suggested speculations on human sacrifices among the Celts.

A little further west, remains of permanent occupation have been noted, and in part

excavated, at Penydarren House, close to the railway-station of Merthyr Tydfil. The remains include a hypocaust, many tiles, pipes, and—among small objects—some Samian and many black potsherds, a bronze ornament, some oxidized sheet-lead, and other indications of Roman life. The whole has been generally explained in the newspapers as a "villa," but it is possible that the finds belong to a fort which would certainly have a hypocaust in its bath-house. Merthyr lies outside the area occupied by Roman civilian life, and it is not itself a very likely spot for a "villa"; on the other hand, the Roman road from Cardiff and Gelligaer to Brecon (Y Gaer) must have passed near it. Excavation, however, can alone decide this point.

From the Midlands of England several small finds are recorded: (1) At Cirencester a well-preserved bath $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with stone steps descending into it, and a tessellated pavement, were found in the early summer by men digging the foundations of new houses in Ashcroft. In Northamptonshire a pottery kiln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and a few fragments of Romano-British pottery were found in some ironstone diggings between Corby and Weldon, not very far from a large villa; the kiln, Mr. T. J. George tells me, is now set up at Abington Abbey. (2) At Lincoln a fragmentary inscription has been detected, walled up in a back garden. Mr. J. Phelps, of Manchester, has favoured me with a photograph, from which the stone seems to be part of the tombstone of one *Q. Ael(ius) Victorinus*, but this reading is not certain. Discoveries have also been made on some land north-east of the Newport Arch, which is being developed for building.^f These are principally sepulchral, but no record seems to have been kept, and no local interest shown in the matter. Lincoln is, of course, so far as Roman archaeology is concerned, one of the most backward towns in England. (3) At Stamford some so-called iron-smelting works were found in September during the construction of a deep-level drain; and (4) at Tadcaster a piece of the (supposed) Roman road was found in June in Westgate, also during drainage works. Tadcaster was apparently the Romano-British *Calcaria*, but Roman remains are not abundant there.

VOL. XXXVIII.

On the Roman wall the Cumberland Excavation Committee has practically completed its exploration of the vallum near Castlesteads, and has shown that this earthwork did not (as usually stated) pass north of the fort, but deviated to pass south of it. A brief excavation of the rectangular earthwork near Caermot and Torpenhow has shown that this was occupied by the Romans, and presumably constructed by them. It may have served a temporary purpose in some campaign, as it does not appear to have been constructed for permanent use or to have been long occupied.

In Scotland the Society of Antiquaries has had a successful season at Castle Cary, one of the forts on the Wall of Pius. The site of the fort has been dreadfully damaged by road and railway, and robbed by post-Roman builders, but the ditches, ramparts and gates can be traced, and several internal buildings—bath-house, latrine, "prætorium" (probably), and buttressed storehouse. The ramparts were constructed, at least in part, of masonry, and the north rampart, which is on a steep slope, has stone foundations; in both the stonework is strong and finely dressed, and distinctly superior to the average masonry in the forts on Hadrian's Wall. All the remains found, so far as they indicate any date, indicate the second century; there are no traces of rebuilding or reconstruction, nor any suggestions of the activity of Agricola. The total result will, I hope, encourage the Scottish antiquaries to attack some other fort on the Wall of Pius, such as Rough Castle. It is urgently needed for the better understanding of Roman Britain.

The present article concludes the series of "Quarterly Notes," which I have contributed to these columns since 1891. During these eleven years I have frequently been laid under considerable obligations by the kindness of correspondents who have sent me news of discoveries. I may take this opportunity of finally thanking them for their aid.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included the following in their sale last week: A copy of the Second Folio Shakespeare (a few leaves defective), £65; Saxton's Maps of England and Wales, 1575, £34; Berners's Gentleman's Academie, 1595, £13 15s.; Livii Decades, 1495, £13 15s.; Philippi de Barberii Opuscula, 1481, £13 10s.; Chalton's Views in Dublin, coloured, £16 10s.; Frankau's Eighteenth-Century Colour Prints, £17 5s.; Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., 1851-60, £15 15s.; The Work of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, 91 photogravures, £30; Kelmscott Press issues: Chaucer's Works, £88; Psalmi Penitentiales, printed on vellum, £26; Keats's Poems, £15 10s.; Shelley's Poems, £23; Morris's Life and Death of Jason, £14 15s.; Edgerton's Melange of Humour, £10 10s.; Index to the Third Series of Notes and Queries, £7; Curzon's Persia, 2 vols, £7 5s.; Burns's Poems, first Edinburgh edition, £16. The single leaf of Lamb MS. referred to in our issue of the 18th ult. realized £74.—*Athenaeum*, November 1.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

IN the new issue of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (Vol. xv., Part 1) Messrs. J. D. Enys, T. C. Peter, and H. M. Whitley print a "List of Mural Paintings and other Remains of Colour Decoration now or formerly existing in Cornish Churches." The list includes about eighty churches, but in many of these the traces of colour are very slight, or are said to have been destroyed in the course of "restoration." Thirteen plates, two of them in colour, of much interest are given by way of illustration. The compilers of the list deserve hearty thanks for the trouble they have taken in producing so valuable a record. Other county societies might well do similar work, taking as a basis, of course, the valuable list compiled a good many years ago by Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., for the South Kensington authorities. Among the other contributions of antiquarian interest may be named the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's continuation of his "Cornish Dedications of Saints" (Ki to Ma); a transcript of "Past Register of St. Burian College, temp. Dean Robert Knollys, 1473-1485"; a paper on the "Harlyn Burials," by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley, assigning them to the Neolithic Age, with some intrusive burials of a later era; and a very careful and thorough account by Mr. O. B. Peter, F.R.I.B.A., of the "Ancient Earth-fenced Town and Village Sites" of the north-eastern or Launceston division of Cornwall, where—as, indeed, throughout the county—such earth-works abound.

We have received the *Journal of the Limerick Field Club* for June, 1902 (Vol. ii., No. 6). The Club is evidently doing good work, and we regret to notice that the membership has declined considerably during

the last two years. Among the antiquarian contents of the *Journal*, which is well illustrated and most creditably produced, we note "Early Christian Architecture of Ireland," by Mr. P. J. Lynch; "Sir Francis Berkeley, of Askeaton," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Townland Names of the County of Clare," by Mr. J. Frost; "The Macnamara Tombs in the Friary of Quin," by Dr. Macnamara; and "A Further List of Limerick-printed Books," by the indefatigable Mr. Dix and others. The revival of interest in Celtic history and art should gain the Club new members, both in its own locality and elsewhere.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC. — October 16. — Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—The President proposed, and Mr. Augustus Prevost seconded, a vote of condolence to the family of the late Mr. Alfred E. Copp, who for over twenty years had filled the office of hon. treasurer to the Society.—Mr. A. H. Baldwin and Mr. C. E. Davey were elected members.—Mr. S. B. Boulton exhibited a gold triens of the British chief Cunobelinus, struck at Camulodunum, and having on the obverse an ear of corn and the legend CAM. CVN., and on the reverse a horse and the legend CVN. The occurrence of this chief's name on both sides is most unusual on his coins.—Mr. H. W. Taffs showed two pennies of Alfred and a groat and two half-groats of Edward III., found at Southend.—Mr. W. Webster exhibited a quarter-noble of Edward III., with the letter *t* in the centre of the cross on the reverse, which he attributed to the fourth coinage of that monarch; and Mr. L. Forrer some medals and plaques published by the Société des Amis de la Médaille Française, and executed by the artists Gardet, De Vernon, Legastelois, Niclausse, and Daniel Dupuis.—The President read a paper on some rare or unpublished Roman coins in his collection, among which are two denarii of Galba, struck in Spain, and some aurei of Julia Domna and Caracalla, with their portraits; of Diadumenian as Caesar, showing two varieties of portrait; of Elagabalus, with a representation of the sacred stone "Elagabal" in a chariot; of Balbinus, with reverse type of Victory, probably the only gold coin of that Emperor; and two others of Carausius, with figures of Pax, varying in treatment, and also a very rare denarius of that Emperor, with the head of Sol on the reverse. Some of the gold coins came from the recent finds in Egypt at Minieh and Alexandria.—*Athenaeum*, October 25.

HELLENIC SOCIETY. — November 4.—Mr. Prestwich presided, and a paper was read by Mr. Jay Hambridge on "The Natural Basis of Form in Greek Art, with Especial Reference to the Parthenon." Mr. Hambridge contended that the disposition of the elements of form in symmetrical natural objects justified the presumption that there were definite principles governing those forms. The mathematical knowledge possessed by the Greeks was not sufficient to enable them to work out the complex details of their architecture, and he suggested that their conceptions were derived from the observation of the contour of a

butterfly's wing, the scales of a fish, the harmonious subdivisions of a crystal, and of other natural objects. For the development and application of the proportions thus derived from natural objects nothing more elaborate was required than a stick, a piece of string, and a smooth surface. By these empirical methods it would be found that osculating circles, squares, regular pentagons, and other polyhedra might be evolved. The employment of these simple proportions explained how the Greek decorative artist could refine the curvature and symmetry of such ornamental motives as the spiral of the Ionic volute, the familiar spiral and rosette of the stela, the honeysuckle ornament, the egg and dart, the tongue and groove mouldings, the bead moulding, and the different types of the meander. Wherever precision and subtlety of curvature were to be found there was a most complete agreement with the proportions to be found in the regular forms of nature. The existence in natural objects of these forms and proportions was shown by pictures on the screen of a butterfly, radiolaria, and other natural objects, some of which the lecturer described as "animated polyhedra," exhibiting exact mathematical proportions in a marvellous degree. Applying these empirical rules to the Parthenon, Mr. Hambridge claimed to have established measurements in almost complete accord with those of Mr. Penrose in his work on the Parthenon. Mr. Penrose, in commenting on the paper, said that some of the proportions worked out by Mr. Hambridge were new to him, though he did not doubt their accuracy; but he was inclined to think Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's scheme of numerical proportions between low numbers would more commend itself to architects.—*Times*, November 6.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.—October 20.—Dr. Jenkinson, President, in the chair.—Mr. Falconer Madan gave a brief history of the Oxford University Press from 1585 down to recent times, with special reference to fluctuations in its annual output, which he epitomized in a diagram. On this diagram the years during which Oxford was Charles I.'s headquarters stood out like a tall peak, minor elevations being due to the activity of such friends of the Press as Archbishop Laud and Bishop Fell, while one small rise could be traced to a pamphlet war between an Oxford clergyman and his parishioners. The actual level of production in the eighteenth century was stated to have been less than that of the seventeenth, but after improved buildings had been provided in 1830 an enormous increase began, which has steadily continued. The total number of books printed from 1585 to 1887 was estimated at 13,000.—In the discussion which followed Mr. Madan's paper, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Almack, Mr. Wheatley, and Dr. Jenkinson took part.—*Athenaeum*, November 1.

At the annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held in October, a satisfactory report was presented, showing continued growth and much local activity. An attractive programme of winter meetings and summer excursions for 1902-03 has been issued. At the first meeting of the session, held on November 21, the Rev. James

Gregory read a paper on "Annals of an old Yorkshire Village."

The monthly meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on November 4, when Mr. J. Patterson read a number of interesting and curious extracts from the Whitburn parish registers, which included records for Cleadon as well as Whitburn. The value of the Whitburn parish registers has been enhanced by the irreparable loss by fire of the Monkwearmouth registers, whereby the original evidence of families on the north side of the Wear was destroyed, and the Whitburn registers are the only records we have of place-names and family unions. In addition to this special interest, the parish itself is of historic importance, for we find it mentioned in the *Boldon Book* as a place of note. Its roll of rectors dates from the days of William de Burgo, in 1333, and includes many names famous in history.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, held on November 12, the following papers were read: "The Congress of Orientalists, 1902," by Mr. F. Legge; "A Few Remarks upon Hammarabi's Code of Laws," by Dr. Pinches; and "Some Remarks on the Nineteenth Egyptian Dynasty," by Professor Petrie.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE RED PAPER BOOK OF COLCHESTER. Transcribed and translated by W. Gurney Benham. Colchester: Essex County Standard Office, 1902. 4to., pp. 166, xxiii. Only 75 copies. Price 25s. net.

The Red Paper Book is one of the oldest of the extant archives of the Borough of Colchester. It was by no means uncommon for volumes of corporation accounts or memoranda to be known by the colour of the original binding. Colchester possessed both a Red Paper and a Red Parchment book. The papermark of this book shows that it was put together about 1310; but it was not at once used, for the oldest entries were not made until 1350, although various records of an earlier date were therein transcribed. Many of the entries are of far more than mere local interest, whilst to the intelligent townsmen of Colchester they possess a peculiar interest, and cannot fail to be suggestive and helpful to many a student of the past. Mr. Benham is to be much congratulated on his enterprise in having undertaken this work at his own risk and responsibility. Doubtless the work ought to have been undertaken by the municipality, but, as the Corporation of Colchester apparently showed no

intention of following the excellent example set them by such public-spirited boroughs as Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, or Cardiff, individual enterprise is be heartily welcomed. Had the publication been undertaken by the town, this volume would probably have presented a somewhat more attractive appearance, and its value might have been increased by the inclusion of some facsimile plates; but even if that had been the case, it is doubtful whether it would have been put forth in any more practically useful way, satisfactory alike to the student and the general reader.

For the most part this volume consists of translations of the original entries, but sufficient is given here and again both of Norman-French and Latin to prove the competence of the writer to present the substance in the vulgar tongue, whilst in some cases of doubt or difficulty the original wording is preserved.

It is only possible within the limits of a brief notice to draw attention to some of the more interesting matters within these covers. On July 25, 1375, there was a trial by combat in the Castle bailey by Royal Commission. John Huberd of Halstede accused John Bokenham of Stanstede of complicity in various robberies and homicides in which they had both been engaged. Bokenham denied the charge, and challenged Huberd to legal battle. The Sheriff of Essex was ordered to prepare the clothing and arms usual on such occasions, and to keep them both in custody. On the appointed day they were both produced before the Colchester justices, clothed in leather with horn-pointed staves and targets in their hands. After the terrible duel had proceeded for a long time, the approver overcame the accused, so that he acknowledged himself the culprit, saying, "Criaunt, criaunt!" which was the exclamation of a person admitting himself vanquished and crying for mercy. The chronicle of this event thus succinctly ends: "And the selfsame day the said Accused was hanged, and the said Approver was led again into the aforesaid castle."

This book affords evidence of the not infrequent disputes between the town and the powerful Benedictine abbey of St. John, on such ordinary matters, for instance, as the nuisance arising from a foul gutter running from the monks' infirmary, or the enclosure of a portion of the King's highway; but on one occasion an extraordinary allegation was made against the men of the abbey. The Abbot had a gallows of his own outside the town; thereon, on Sunday, June 19, 1272, a certain thief was hung. On the following Wednesday, before daybreak, "they of the abbey feloniously and of malice aforethought" removed the thief from the gallows and placed it in St. John's field, and told the county coroner, Sir Henry de Codenham, that a murdered man lay there. Sir Henry rode to the spot, and they showed him "a certain dead and stinking man." The coroner, without holding an inquest, ordered immediate burial, and the poor hung thief was carried off to the church of St. Giles and there buried. This action of the county official was in contravention of the liberty of Colchester, and the men of the abbey thereupon caused the hue to be raised throughout the whole township. On the Thursday the bailiffs and coroner of the town appeared on the scene, and an inquest was held as to

the supposed murdered man, when the true facts were disclosed. This huge and unsavoury practical joke, "to confound the men of the town," seems to have been played off by the men of the abbey in revenge for some disturbance about fair rights.

Full details are given of the execution, in 1428, of William Chivelyng, tailor, of Colchester, for Lollardy. He was condemned for heresy on October 28, before "Master David Price, vicar in spirituals of the venerable Lord William, Bishop of London, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Colchester," and for that cause committed to the custody of the bailiffs, and detained in prison at the Moot Hall. Thereupon the bailiffs at once sent to the chancery of the King for a writ for burning. On November 2 the writ was issued in London, declaring, in the King's name, that Chivelyng had been duly condemned for heresy by the Bishop, that the Bishop's vicar "has certified us in our chancery that holy mother Church has nothing further to do in the premises," and that in accordance with "law divine and human" the heretic was to be burnt in flame of fire in some public place within the liberty of the town. The writ must have been acted on immediately upon its receipt, for Chivelyng was "burned at Colkynescastell in front of the tower there" on Thursday, November 4. In the following year there was much excitement in the town, as the Abbot of St. John's accused certain members of the commonality of Lollardy.

The numerous entries of the fifteenth century relative to the payments made to the Members of Parliament by the borough, are peculiarly interesting. Richard Heynes, who served as burgess in the Parliaments of 1487 and 1491, was paid at the rate of 2s. a day; on the first of these occasions the session lasted for forty-five days, and on the second for sixty-seven days. Thomas Jopson, who was the other Parliamentary burgess in 1491, had portions of certain town rents assigned to him for his services. Thomas Christemasse received an annuity from the town of £1 6s. 8d. for serving as burgess in the Parliaments of 1488 and 1499.

Students of English municipal life—it was most varied, no two boroughs being ruled on precisely similar lines—will be interested to find the names of the town officials and their respective duties, as set forth in the oaths which they had to take on entering upon office. The town had two "receivers," a title only found in a few boroughs, such as Bury St. Edmunds, Bridgewater, Exeter, Warwick, and Plymouth. Their duty was more often discharged by "chamberlains." An actual official, termed "The Farmer," who took and collected all customs, tolls, dues, and rights, is quite the exception.

A few slips can be found in these pages; but has a book of this character ever been issued that is wholly free from lapses? For instance, *post nonam* should not be rendered "after vespers"; *ciphos de maseris* should be rendered "mazers"; "cups of wood" would not have been worth stealing, whereas mazers of spotted or bird's-eye maple were valuable; and why should *domum hanc* have a "(sic)" after it? Nor is there any difficulty in the Latin as to the King's clerk of the market (p. 2), though the explanation is too long for entry here.

The last words, however, of this notice, which is

quite inadequate as evidencing the real and special value of this publication, must not be those of fault-finding, even on a trivial scale. The index is thorough and admirably done, and not broken up into the tiresome, needless, and irritating disorder of "places," "persons," and "subjects."

Only seventy-five copies of this book have been printed; speedy application should therefore be made to secure one of them. It is pleasant to learn that Mr. Benham is intending to issue further volumes of the Colchester town archives.—J. CHARLES COX.

* * *

THE STRAND DISTRICT ("Fascination of London" Series). By Sir Walter Besant and G. E. Mitton. Frontispiece and map. London: *A. and C. Black*, 1902. 8vo., pp. xii, 118. Price, cloth, 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net.

The idea of this series is undoubtedly happy. Such volumes necessarily owe much to previous histories of London, and the size of the Metropolis is such that its records have been proportionately bulky; a welcome, therefore, awaited small books devoted to distinct districts, which should maintain the accuracy of larger works, together with the advantages of sharing in a single system or plan. In any such series the Strand District—"the shore by the river"—was bound to supply a fascinating narrative, and on the whole this duty is here well discharged. Some of the most brilliant chapters of London life have been passed in the neighbourhood of what, in Edward VI.'s reign, could be called "the little village of Charing," and is now, in Edward VII.'s reign, the centre of the London cab radius! A street, if it could have feeling, should be proud of the boast of Jermy Street that Sir Isaac Newton, the poet Gray, and Sir Walter Scott have lodged within its walls. In truth, the hundred and odd pages of this well-printed little volume are packed with a wonderful tale of humanity, its homes, and its haunts. We do not doubt that many reviewers are right in prophesying the gratitude of "the intelligent foreigner" for such a guide; but we go a step farther, and sincerely hope that Londoners themselves may be induced, before it is too late, to feel an interest in the highways and byways of the vast city of which they often seem little conscious that they are citizens. For a healthier appetite for municipal life, these volumes should be the capital stimulant which an unhappy apathy seems to require. Just because it is to be hoped that new editions will be called for, we feel entitled to demand a little more care in preparation. In this *Strand* volume the English is too often slovenly (e.g., on pp. 16, 33, and 78). On p. 49 we have the same fact predicated of Sir John Lubbock and Lord Avebury, of whose identity we may remind the editor, even if he has never been grateful for a Bank-holiday! There are needless repetitions (regrettable where space was so valuable) at pp. 14, 15, 16, 24, and 101-108. The double authorship of this volume may have been responsible for such an apparent contradiction as Turner's birthplace being in two streets—we believe that Maiden Lane (p. 108) is correct; also that the Mercury of Piccadilly Circus (p. 41) is not of bronze but of aluminium, which Mr. Gilbert in vain hoped that London fog would avoid. In the indispensable index wrong references should be checked and fresh entries made

(e.g., pp. 20 and 53 for Nell Gwynne; 26 for Flaxman); nor are the old clubs, as recorded on pp. 52 and 53, sufficiently catalogued. A better way could, we think, have been devised; but it was a happy thought to give as frontispiece the sketch of Booksellers' Row, so lately demolished. We have mentioned little blemishes, easily remedied; that done, we wish the series all success.

* * *

FREDERICK WALKER. By Clementina Black. "Popular Library of Art." 36 illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1902.] 16mo., pp. viii, 198. Price, cloth, 2s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net.

The qualities which constitute the charm of Walker's work are not easy to define. The charm—it is difficult to find a better word—is haunting, elusive. The artist takes simple every-day people and scenes, and invests them with that inexplicable something which arrests and attracts by both its revelation and its suggestion. Miss Black, in this latest addition to a delightful series of books, gives a clear and sympathetic account of Walker's life and work, which should do much to extend a deeper appreciation of one whom the late Sir John Millais did not hesitate to call "the greatest artist of the century." The illustrations are admirable. Besides reproductions of many of Walker's better-known pictures, such as the "Harbour of Refuge," the "Well-sinkers," "Bathers," "Philip in Church," the "Street at Cookham," and the "Ferry," they include many drawings, especially some of those done for the *Cornhill Magazine*, and some of his caricatures and humorous sketches.

* * *

CHRIST-LORE: The Legends, Traditions, Myths, Symbols, Customs, and Superstitions of the Christian Church. By F. W. Hackwood, F.R.S.L. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Large 8vo., pp. xvi, 290. Price 8s. 6d. net.

The title of this work has been happily found in the portrait of Chaucer's parson of the *Canterbury Tales*, who taught—

"Christe's lore and his Apostles twelve
... but first he followed it himself;"

but by an unfortunate oversight the author in the revision of his proofs has allowed the term "superstitions" to pass unnoticed. It is unfortunate, because the every-day acceptance of the word will have to many an offensive meaning, more particularly as it stands here in conjunction with the words "the Christian Church." Otherwise the author's object in publishing his book is a praiseworthy one, for it is an endeavour to bring within a small compass and a moderate price a subject which has heretofore been treated only in large and expensive volumes. Here within the limits of a single volume of 300 pages has been gathered together a large number of miscellaneous items, neither Scriptural nor historical, in connection with the personality of Christ or with the most prominent personages and events of Christian history. Following in the wake of the talented authoress of *Legends of the Saints and Martyrs*, and similar works, he has freely wandered through the whole realm of legendary Christian art. Signs and symbols and representations, whether in stone, glass,

wood, or metal, had only to be quaint and interesting in order to gain a place in his book. In addition to the large amount of miscellaneous information, of necessity a little scrappy at times, numerous illustrations are distributed through the text. The varied knowledge thus gleaned by the author is put forth in a reverential spirit, and will be read with interest by all unacquainted with the labours of the archæologist and ecclesiologist. Several of the pictures are evidently from Jameson, but a notification of their source would have been of advantage.

* * *

AN EXACT LIST OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, 1734. A facsimile reprint. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. 32mo. Price 5s. net.

This pretty little book contains a facsimile, by photographic process, of the first periodical Peerage published in England, made from the only known

land) could live in Soho Square, and another (Ancaster) in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Earl of Warwick lived in Gerard Street, and Lord Conway in Golden Square. Another point to be noticed in a scrutiny of the Lords' list is the smallness of the House as compared with that of the present day. In 1734 there were, for instance, only two Marquesses, as against the present number of twenty-two, and but sixty-five Barons against 319 now. In the list of the House of Commons the members are carefully marked to show which of them voted for and which against the Excise and Septennial Bills. Among the names are not a few which are still familiar at St. Stephen's. The book, which has an introduction by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, is a very interesting curiosity, and is charmingly produced.

* * *

THE LAY OF HAVELOK THE DANE, circa A.D. 1310.

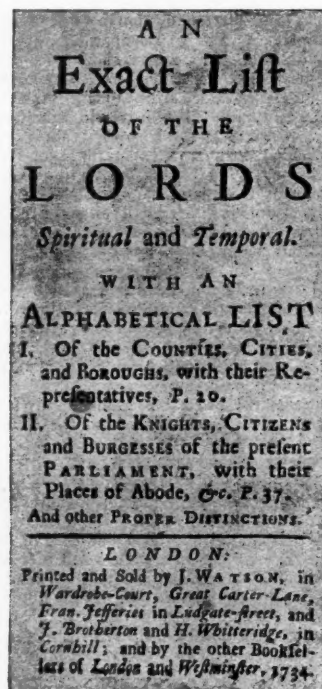
Re-edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: *Clarendon Press*, 1902. Fcap. 8vo., pp. lx, 171. Price 4s. 6d.

In 1868 Professor Skeat edited, for the Early English Text Society, the old romance of *Havelok*, discovered by accident in the Bodleian nearly eighty years ago, and first printed and edited for the Roxburghe Club by Sir F. Madden in 1828. The 1868 edition was reissued in 1889 with a few corrections and additions, and now Professor Skeat issues what may be regarded as the final and definitive edition of this early fourteenth-century text, which presents so many points of interest, both philological and literary. To praise Dr. Skeat's work is superfluous. The book before us is an excellent example of its care and thoroughness. The Introduction is specially full in its treatment of grammatical details; it also deals at length with the metre and various versions of the poem, with its story, and the literature of the subject. The text, on which the editor has lavished labour, is followed by notes, a very full glossarial index, and an index of names. To the student of Middle English, as to the student of our early metrical romances, the book will be invaluable.

* * *

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT. Vol. xvi. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1902. Demy 8vo., pp. xli, 762. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The position of *Book-Prices Current* is now so assured that it is hardly necessary to do more than chronicle the appearance of the new volume, which is as indispensable to bibliophiles and bibliopoles alike as its predecessors. It may be noted that in the volume before us about half the entries indexed are not to be found in last year's issue. The new items are particularly interesting to collectors, for they may be classed for the most part under such heads as books with coloured plates, old English classical works, and plays of the Elizabethan, Jacobean, and later dramatists. A small but most useful improvement in the equipment of the volume is the addition throughout of headlines giving the dates of the sales recorded. Mr. Slater remarks that during the past season some 51,000 lots of books were sold, nearly all in London, the total sum realized being £163,207, and the average price per lot £3 3s. 4d., which is slightly less than the average of the previous seasons, although the total realized is considerably greater than it has ever been



extant copy, which is in the British Museum. There had been, of course, sundry books issued at earlier dates dealing with various aspects of the Peerage; but this *List* was the first attempt at a Parliamentary directory, not only of the Upper House, but also of the House of Commons. We reproduce the title-page above. The addresses of the members of both Houses are given, and the student of London topography will find them of curious interest. In 1734 a Duke (Cleve-

before. The indexes to the volume are most thorough and accurate as usual, although we notice one misprint, a *rara avis*, indeed—under *The World* (p. 761), 1573-76 should be 1753-56—and Mr. Slater is heartily to be congratulated on his admirable and painstaking work.

* * *

Vol. xxx. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (vol. vi. of the supplementary set) is before us. It extends from Kabadian to Morvi. There are no purely archaeological articles, but there is much incidental anthropology and folk-lore. Under "Kafiristan," for example, by Sir G. S. Robertson, those subjects supply most interesting sections; and the same may be said of the article "Malays." In the early part of the volume the initial K introduces a very large number of biographical and topographical articles dealing with persons and places of Asian or Russian fame. Conspicuous among the place-articles under K are "Korea," which has recently come so much into public notice, from the very competent pen of Mrs. Bishop, and "Kuen-Lun," by Prince Kropotkin. Many other geographical articles supplement those in the previous issue of the *Encyclopædia*, and bring the statistical and other information up to date. Among the most noteworthy of these may be named Mongolia, Morocco, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Martinique (including an account of the recent destruction of St. Pierre). Biography is very strongly represented. The late Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse writes well on Lord Leighton at almost disproportionate length; Principal Fairbairn gives a very discriminating account of Dr. Martineau; Mr. Austin Dobson has a subject to his hand in Frederick Locker-Lampson; and Mr. H. E. Scudder contributes a really excellent account of Russell Lowell. We note, by the way, that the biographical articles on and by Americans are conspicuously good. Mr. Arthur Waugh's William Morris deserves special mention, and among the other biographical articles the following are worth noting: C. S. Keene (with reproductions of three of his *Punch* pictures), Kossuth, Sidney Lanier, Lesseps, Bishop Lightfoot, Liszt, Kyd, Labiche, McKinley, Sir Henry Maine, Cardinal Manning, Marx, and Maupassant. There are an unusual number of biographical notices of men still living. These include Lord Kelvin, Mr. Kruger, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, M. Laffitte, the high priest of Comtism, Mr. Lecky, Leo XIII., Lord Lister, and George Meredith. An unsigned article on Dr. George Macdonald hardly does justice to his merits as a poet. A small group of studies on social politics is a conspicuous feature of the volume—we mean the very full articles on Labour Legislation, Liquor Laws, Landlord and Tenant, Land Registration and Local Government (England and Wales). The scientific articles which most mark the advance made during the last twenty years are Magnetism and Magneto-Optics; Measuring Instruments, Electric; Mammalia, with a full-page plate of the recently-discovered okapi; Liquid Gases, Machine Guns, and Medicine. The articles on Metaphysics and Meteorology are of portentous length. The brief bibliographies after many of the articles continue to be a valuable feature—we may instance those under Korea, Lace, Land Registration, Logic, Madagascar, and Mexico.

The article on Libraries is crammed with statistical information. There are many other items of note, but space fails. As a whole, the volume is among the best yet issued. The prefatory essay is by Mr. Birrell, K.C., and treats of the "Modern Conditions of Literary Production." The writer takes a more hopeful view of the said conditions than some of his readers will be able to do.

* * *

Mr. Elliot Stock has begun a re-issue in cheap form of the volumes in his well-known "Book-Lover's Library." The first, now before us, is Mr. H. B. Wheatley's *How to Form a Library*, which is bound with square art-canvas back, lettered, and is published at 1s. 6d. net. Mr. Wheatley's book, which includes chapters on such subjects as How to Buy, Public Libraries, Private Libraries, General and Special Bibliographies, Publishing Societies, and kindred themes, is too well known to need a detailed review. In its new form, and at so low a price, it should appeal to a very large circle of readers.

* * *

From Mr. Nutt come new issues in two of his valuable series of booklets. No. 5 of "The Ancient East" is *Popular Literature in Ancient Egypt*, by Dr. A. Wiedemann (price 1s. sewed, 1s. 6d. cloth), which treats the Egyptian records from a somewhat new standpoint. The author shows briefly by selections from the love-songs, fables, tales of ghosts and magic, tales of travel, romance, and the like of ancient Egypt, that life in those far-away ages was no monotonous, joyless existence, but essentially the same as in other times and countries. No. 13 of "Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folklore" is *The Edda. II., The Heroic Mythology of the North*, by Winifred Faraday, M.A. (price 6d. net), which is a sequel to No. 12, the last of the first series. These cheap and excellent little books should command a large sale.

* * *

The Homeland Association send us the latest of their capital little handbooks, *The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames*, by Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny (price 1s. net, paper, and 2s. 6d. cloth). Dr. Finny, who has been twice Mayor of Kingston, is well known as an enthusiastic antiquary who has always shown a deep affection for everything relating to the history of the famous old riverside borough. In preparing this handbook, which includes notes on the modern district of Surbiton and its surroundings, Dr. Finny has had a congenial task, and has performed it with marked ability. The heraldic notes and those on traders' tokens are particularly full and good. The book has much antiquarian interest, and we regret that we have not space to give it a more detailed notice. Like its predecessors, it is well and fully illustrated.

* * *

Among the pamphlets before us is *The Date of the Crucifixion*, by Dom W. A. Bulbeck, O.S.B. London: *Art and Book Co.*, price 6d. This is a small contribution of thirty pages to a very much discussed question. It is a clever and industrious attempt to solve the problem. By means of the Kalendar of the ancient Egyptians, and a careful weighing of his collected evidence the author draws

his conclusion that the true date must have been April 7, A.D. 30. The booklet is well printed, and excellently "got up."

* * *

In the *Essex Review* for October, Mr. W. Gurney Benham describes, with illustrations, the rich hoard of early English silver coins discovered at Colchester last July. Among the articles we note the second part of the Rev. T. G. Gibbons's paper on "John Morley of Halstead," and "Cromwell's Lane," by E. Vaughan. The whole number is good, as usual. In the *Genealogical Magazine*, November, there is an illustrated article on "The Bewleys of Cumberland." The coloured frontispiece shows the armorial bearings of Trafford. The most attractive items in the *Architectural Review*, November, are beautifully illustrated articles on "The Cathedral of Siena" and "The Campanile of San Marco and the Loggetta of Sansovino." Mr. F. J. Bigger, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, October, calls attention to some interesting features in the Abbey Church of Bangor, Co. Down, revealed during the progress of recent repairs. Among the other contents are views of both the exterior and interior (before restoration) of the church of Jeremy Taylor at Ballinderry, Co. Antrim. The *Journal*, which is excellently produced, contains much other matter of interest to Ulsterians. We have also on our table *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, with its usual attractive variety of notes; the *East Anglian*, October; the *County Monthly*, November; *Sale Prices*, October 30; and the *Imperial Heraldic Calendar* for 1903 (Messrs. S. C. Brown, Langham and Co., Ltd., price 1s. net), in which some curiously assorted coats of arms are printed in colours on large alternate pages opposite a calendar giving two months to a page.



Correspondence.

MAIDEN CASTLES, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR.

The 1150 charter of Robert Peytefin, granting property, etc., to the hospital of St. Peter's, York, alludes to land in the parish of Saxton, wapentake of Barkston-Ash, about fourteen miles from York. The charter reads: "Besides this (a parcel of land in the village) the back of a certain hill, which is called *Maydencastell*, as the old ditch descendeth in the water toward Lede, and then by the top of the hill toward the east by the old ditch unto the way coming from Saxton, and thence by a certain thicket that there descends into the water." This *Maydencastell* is on the battle-field of Towton, near the spot where the most decisive incidents in the sanguinary struggle took place. It is situated about half-way between the villages of Saxton and Towton, on "the back of a certain hill," near Cock Beck, "the water" referred to in the charter. The area of the summit of the hill, which forms part of a ridge of high ground, would be too large to fortify, and the *Maydencastell* was on "the back," on the slope towards Saxton. Although

the ground has been much levelled by agricultural operations, there are yet indications of part of the bank and ditch, probably the "old ditch," in a field immediately above Castle Farmstead. This embankment is perhaps the only remains of any earthen castle works observable.

The earthwork is known as Castle Hill, and there are doubtless other "castle hills" up and down the country which were formerly designated "maiden castles." "Lede" is the hamlet of Lead, on the south side of Cock Beck.

T. P. COOPER.

16, Wentworth Road,
York.

FINDERN FLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

It may interest the writer of "Ramblings of an Antiquary" in your current issue to know that in the garden of the Manor House (or it may be the Rectory garden, for my remembrance is that of my youth, twenty-five years or more ago) of the village of Childrey, near Wantage, Berks, there are flowers which, for want of a name, are also called Findern flowers. The tradition, if I recall it rightly to mind, is that a lord of the manor of that name, returning from the Crusades, brought these flowers with him (or more probably the seeds from which they grew) from the Holy Land.

H. P. F.

October 30, 1902.

THE LIMES BRITANNICUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

A few months back we were favoured with an interesting notice of the "Mercian Mark" which is now extended to a supposed Roman itinerary; but where is the roadway? One objection is the displacement of three stations, with known distances quite inconsistent with the new theory; they are: (1) Lavatris; (2) Verteræ; (3) Derventio, all of which appear in the two first Antonine itineraries, and certainly comprised within the area of Yorkshire, thus: No. 1 is placed 13 or 18 miles from Cataractonium; No. 2 is placed 13 miles from No. 1; No. 3 is placed 7 miles from York.

Now, Cataractonium is certainly Caterick, near Northallerton: while Derventio must be on a river Derwent, far from Tewkesbury, on the Sabrina or Severn.

It may be supposed that slight variations in the orthography necessitates separate locations; but this is too speculative to pass without separate confirmation; as, for instance, in the Ravenna list we find Lavaris placed next to Cataractonium, as above; but Lavaris, Lavatris, and Lavatris are mere clerical variations of one site.

A. H.

November 5, 1902.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

INDEX.

- Aberystwyth, The Great Church of St. Padarn, by Mrs. R. Murray, 210.
Letter on, 256.
- Agas, Ralph, 322.
- Aldreth Bridge, 251.
- Alfred Milenary, The King*, Review of, 316.
- Alfred the Great*, Review of, 96.
- Alfred the Great, Life and Times of*, Review of, 316.
- Alfred the King*, Review of, 254.
- "Amice," The, Letters on, 128, 192.
- Ancient East, The*, Notices of, 31, 191, 383.
- Anglo-Saxon Pendant found, 132.
- Anne Boleyn, The Heart of Queen, 13.
Letter on, 64.
- Antiquarian News, 25, 57, 88, 120, 152, 183, 218, 249, 281, 311, 345, 378.
- Antiquary's Note-Book, The, 56, 120, 182, 280.
- Antiquities, Sale of, 58.
- Antonine's Itinerary, 136, 294.
- Arabian Art Discovery, 218.
- Arabic Numerals, Notes on their Early Use, 151, 165, 195, 258, 289.
- Archæologia Æliana*, Notices of, 153, 249.
- Architectural Shams, Letter on, 256.
- Armitage, Mrs.: Letter on Moated Mounds, 351.
- Art Sales, 120, 121, 195.
- Astronomical Instrument, Ancient, found, 218.
- Auden, Rev. T., M.A., F.S.A.: Side-lights on the Civil War from some Old Parish Registers of Shropshire, 197.
- Autograph Sale, 228.
- Axon, W. E. A., LL.D.: A Variant of the Legend of Mab's Cross, 24.
Notes made in Miltenberg, 299.
Note on the Early Use of Arabic Numerals, 151.
- Bailey, George: Ramblings of an Antiquary, 38, 170, 331.
- Bardell v. Pickwick*, Review of, 63.
- Barns, Rev. T., M.A.: The Limes Britannicus, 337, 357.
- Basing House, Discoveries at, 258.
- Bates, Mr. Cadwallader J., Death of, 129.
- Beresford, Rev. W.: The "Mark" of the Mercians, 262.
- Berks Archaeological Society, 93.
- Bernonsey Abbey, Remains found, 356.
- Berwick-on-Tweed, Walls of, 164.
- Bibliographical Society, 326, 379.
- Bighury Camp, near Canterbury, 186.
- Birmingham Archaeological Society, 93, 220.
Transactions of, 346.
- Bodleian Library Tercentenary, 132, 289, 321.
- Book-Prices Current*, Review of, 382.
- Book Sales, 25, 58, 88, 120, 153, 183, 218, 281, 378.
- Bosnia, Discoveries in, 36.
- Boy Bishop, The, 90.
- Brabrook, E. W., C.B., F.S.A.: Folk-Lore Notes, 79, 181.
- Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, 123, 157, 220, 284, 379.
- Brand, The Festival of the, 79.
- Brasses, Essex, 644.
- Bray, G., Letter by, 256.
- Breadals Manor House, 170.
- Brede Church, 313.
- Brent, Mr. Cecil, F.S.A., Death of, 130.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 124, 251, 282, 347.
- British Archaeological Association, 26, 59, 89, 122, 155, 184, 219, 251, 346.
- British Section of Antonine's Itinerary, The, by Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A., 136, 294.
- Brittany*, Review of, 349.
- Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood, by P. Longhurst, 364.
- Bronze Antiquities, Various, 57, 132, 227, 345.
- Brough, Notes on the Antiquities of, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., 80, 103.
- Bruce, Rev. R., M.A.: The Legend of the Coronation Stone, 173.
- Burham Church, Kent, by J. R. Larkby, 297.
- Burial Urns found, 36, 164, 258, 355.
- Burton-on-Trent Archaeological Society, *Transactions of*, 88.
- Bury St. Edmunds, Excavations at, 356.
- Butler, W., Letters by, 128, 192.
- Caerwent, Coins found at, 289.
- Caerwent Exploration Fund Report, 91. | Meeting, 220.
- Caerwent, Pavement at, 99.
- Calder Abbey, Excavations at, 37.
- Calendar of Letter-Books (D)*, Review of, 254.
- Caligula's Galleys found, 1.
- Cambrian Archaeological Association, 312.
- Campanile at Venice, Fall of the, 225.
- Canadian Archives, Reports on*, Reviews of, 31, 255.
- Candleholders, see Rushlights.
- Cardiff Records of the County Borough of*, Review of, 30.
- Care of Books, The*, Review of, 52.
- Carpenter, H. J., M.A.: A Family Record of the Sixteenth Century, 48, 83.
- Castle Guard, 89.
- Castles of the Conquest, 89.
- Catherington Church, Hants, Two Sketches in, by J. R. Larkby, 109.
- Celtic Crosses found at St. Andrews, 356.
- Chazonea, Excavations near, 322.
- Chambered Mound in Orkney, 99.
- "Chaworth," On the Family Name, by A. Hall, 214.
- Cheshunt, Chestnut at, 32.
- Chivalry*, Review of, 28.
- Christ-Lore*, Review of, 381.
- Christy, M., and W. W. Porteous: Some Essex Brasses illustrative of Elizabethan Costume, 6, 44.
- Cinque Ports, Picturesque Ceremony, 357.
- Civil War, Side-lights on the, by Rev. T. Auden, M.A., F.S.A., 197.
- Clepham, R.C., F.S.A.: Ancient Egyptian Beads and Symbols, 18.
- Coins, Discoveries of, 25, 36, 227, 289, 323, 355.
- Coins, Sales of, 3, 121, 281.
- Colchester, The Red Paper Book of*, Review of, 379.
- Companion to English History*, Review of, 221.
- Congregational Historical Society, 225, 325.
- Conway Castle, Threatened "Restoration," 225.
- Cooper, T. P., Letters by, 288, 384.
- Coronation, The, 257.
- Coronation Chair, The, 161.
- Coronation Service, 161, 193.
- Coronation Stone, The, 130.
- Coronation Stone, The Legend of the, by Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., 173.
- Coronation of Charles II., An Italian Eye-witness of the, by A. Valmignoli, 302.
- Correspondence, 32, 64, 128, 192, 255, 287, 319, 351, 384.
- Cox, Rev. J. C., LL.D., F.S.A., Reviews by, 21, 76, 379.
- Cradle Legend, A, 3.
- Crannog at Lochruton, Scotland, 27.
- Crannog on the Clyde, 60, 323.
- Crete, Discoveries in, 1, 5, 68, 164, 193.
- Cricket, Early Notice of, 196.
- Crown, the English, 257.
- Croxden Abbey, Reparation of, 165.
- Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, 314.
- Cyrene, The Fortunes of, by W. B. Wallace, B.A., 166.
- Darlington Grave Stories, Some, by G. A. Fothergill, M.B., 344.
Letter on, 355.
- Dartmoor, Destruction on, 228.
- Dartmoor, Grim's Pound on, 290.
- Dawlish*, Notice of, 127.
- Ditchling, The History of*, Review of, 31.
- Douglas, A History of the House of*, Review of, 157.
- Doveholes, Derbyshire, Excavations at, 292.
- D'Oyly, Sir W. H., Bart.: The Heart of Queen Anne Boleyn, 13.
- Dragon of Deerhurst, The, by E. S. Hartland, F.S.A., 140.
- Dublin, A History of the County*, Review of, 189.
- Dublin, Books, Tracts, etc., Printed in, in the Seventeenth Century*, Review of, 348.
- Dumfries and Galloway Antiquarian Society, 27.
- Dunbar Anthology, The*, Review of, 63.
- Dunfermline Market-Crosses and Tolbooths*, Notice of, 127.
- Dürer, Albrecht*, Review of, 349.
- East Herts Archaeological Society, 220, 250, 314.
- East Riding Antiquarian Society, 92, 252, 315, 347.
- Edward Plantagenet, the English Justinian*, Review of, 223.

- Egyptian Antiquities, 18, 162, 225, 325.
 Egyptian Beads and Symbols, Ancient, by R. C. Clephan, F.S.A., 18.
Encyclopaedia Britannica: Supplementary Volumes, Reviews of, 191, 224, 254, 318, 350, 382.
English Public Opinion after the Restoration, Review of, 126.
 Ephesus, Excavations at, 262.
Epsum: Its History and Surroundings, Review of, 29.
 Essex Archaeological Society, *Transactions* of, 88, 312.
 Essex Brasses, Some, illustrative of Elizabethan Costume, by M. Christy and W. W. Porteous, 6, 44.
Evesham and the Neighbourhood, Review of, 317.
Ewenny Priory, Review of, 95.
Exact List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Review of, 382.
 Exchequer Annuity Tallies, 250.
 Exeter, Vandalism at, 66.
 Family Name "Chaworth," The, 214.
 Family Record of the Sixteenth Century, A, by H. J. Carpenter, M.A., 48, 83.
 Feasey, H. P., O.S.B.: *Minster Church, Kent*, 133, 176.
 Fiji Curiosities, Sale of, 287.
 Findern Flowers, Letter on, 384.
 Finn, Mr. Herbert: His Water-colour Exhibition, 194.
 Flint Implements found, 292.
 Flint Mine found, 322.
 Folk-Lore Notes, by E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A., 79, 181.
 Folk-Tales from the Indus Valley, 181.
 Fonts, Notes on, 37, 129, 293.
 Fonts, Seven Sacrament, 26.
 Fossil Bones in the Lower Thames Valley, by Rev. B. H. Wortham, 208.
 Fothergill, G. A., M.B.: Some Darling-ton Grave-stones, 344.
 Fotheringham, J. G.: Scalds and Troubadours; a Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, anno 1152, 110, 145.
 Gibbons, G., Letter by, 320.
Glasgow, Archaeology, Education, etc., of, Review of, 31.
 Glasgow Archaeological Society, 60, 156, 314.
Transactions of, 282.
Glasgow, The Old Ludgings of, Review of, 39.
 Goddard, A. R., Letters by, 255, 320.
 Great Casterton Church and Camp, 315.
Greek Coins and their Parent Cities, Review of, 189.
 Greyfriars Church, London, 185.
 Hakluyt Society's Report, 65.
 Halifax Antiquarian Society, 316.
 Hall, A.: On the Family Name "Chaworth," 214.
 Hampshire Archaeological Society, 187, 315.
Harlyn Bay, Notice of, 350.
 Hartland, E. S., F.S.A.: *The Dragon of Deerhurst*, 120.
 Hartland, The Church at, 325.
 Hastings, Antiquities at, 130.
Havelok the Dane, Review of, 382.
 Haverfield, F. M.A., F.S.A.: *Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain*, 107, 175, 376.
 Hawick Archaeological Society, 90.
 Heart of Queen Anne Boleyn, The, by Sir W. H. O'Byl, Bart., 13.
 Hellenic Society, 378.
 Hems, H., Letter by, 32.
 Henry VIII., A Letter of, 226.
Hertfordshire, Highways and Byways in, Review of, 242.
History of Architecture, Review of, 21.
 Holy Shroud of Turin, The, 162, 197.
 Horse Armour, 89.
 Housekeeping in the Eighteenth Century, Cost of, 56.
How to Form a Library, Notice of, 383.
How to Make an Index, Review of, 222.
Huchown of the Awle Ryale, Review of, 222.
 Huchown's "Morte Arthure," and the Annals of 1346-1364, by G. Neilson, F.S.A. Scot., 73.
Ibid., 1327-1364, 229.
 Hull Merchants' Marks, Some, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., 268, 306.
Hull Museum Publications, Notices of, 194, 319, 351.
 Hull River, Unpublished MS. Map of the, 1668, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., 149.
 Human Blood, Superstitions concerning, by E. Peacock, F.S.A., 203.
 Hut Circles at Threlkeld, 314.
 Ink, Ancient, 68.
 Ipswich, Discoveries at, 258.
 Irish Folk Songs, 321.
 Irish Gold Ornaments, Note on, 1.
 Italian Invocations, Some, by E. C. Vansittart, 264.
 Italy, Southern, "Finds" in, 293.
 Kensington Turnpike Road in 1811, 304.
 Kent Archaeological Society, 260.
 Kermod, P. M. C., F.S.A. Scot.: Rushlights, Cruises, and Early Candleholders in the Isle of Man, 233.
 Kingston-upon-Thames, Celebration of the Coronation of Edward the Elder, 131, 166.
Kingston-upon-Thames, The Royal Borough of, Notice of, 383.
 Lake-dwellings in Shropshire, 97.
 Larkby, J. R.: *Burham Church, Kent*, 297.
 Two Sketches in Catherington Church, Hants, 109.
 Lewes Priory, Excavations at, 156.
 Library Association, Meeting of the, 323.
 Lichfield Grammar School, 293.
 Limerick Field Club, *Journal* of, 378.
 Limes Britannicus, The, by Rev. T. Barns, M.A., 337, 357.
 Letter on, 384.
 Lincoln City Swords, 58.
 Lisbon, Discoveries at, 290.
 Literary Relics, Sale of, 226.
Lives and Legends of the Evangelists, Apostles, and other Early Saints, Review of, 126.
 Llanbadarnfawr and the Abbey of Gloucester, by J. G. Wood, M.A., 309.
 Lob Nor, Central Asia, 290.
 London Antiquities, 102, 162, 281, 345.
 London Topographical Society Publications, 287, 304.
 Longhurst, P.: *Bromholm Priory and its Holy Rood*, 364.
 Lovat-Fraser, J. A.: *The Old Scottish Aristocracy*, 10.
 Lyra, N. de: Note on a Copy of his *Postilla*, by Rev. T. Lyons, 202.
 Mab's Cross, A Variant of the Legend of, by W. E. A. Axon, LL.D., 24.
 MacBride, Mackenzie, St. James's, Garlickhithe, 247.
 MacRitchie, D., Letter by, 287.
 Magazines, see Periodicals.
 Maiden Bower, near Dunstable, 228.
 Maiden Castles and Burhs, 185.
 Letters on, 255, 287, 320, 352, 384.
 Malmesbury Abbey Restoration, 292.
 Mammoth Bones Found in Suffolk, 164.
Manchester, Cathedral Church of, Review of, 62.
 "Mark" of the Mercians, The, by Rev. W. Beresford, 262.
 Mary Tudor, The Later Conspiracy under, by Mrs. C. C. Stopes, 326, 370.
 Massy, Mrs. B.: A Visit to the Oratory of St. Colman Macduagh, 236.
 Medieval Library Fittings, 52.
Medieval London, Review of, 61.
 Medieval Trading Life, by I. S. Robson, 276.
 Merchants' Marks, see Hull.
 Mickleover, The Old Hall at, 38.
 Miltenberg, Notes made in, by W. E. A. Axon, LL.D., 299.
Minchhead, Porlock, and Dunster, Notice of, 163.
 Minster Church, Kent, by H. P. Feasey, O.S.B., 133, 176.
Minster Garden, In a, Review of, 93, 101.
 Moated Mounds, by J. A. Rutter, 239, 271.
 Letters on, 319, 351.
Monuments of the Early Church, Review of, 158.
 Mottisfont Abbey, 187.
 Murray, Mrs. R.: *The Great Church of St. Padarn, Aberystwyth*, 210.
Mycenaean Tree and Pillar Cult, The, Review of, 28.
 Neilson, G., F.S.A. Scot.: Huchown's "Morte Arthure" and the Annals of 1346-1364, 73; *ibid.*, 1327-1364, 229.
 Newbury, The Throckmorton Coat at, 353.
 Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 27, 90, 123, 187, 220, 252, 315.
 Nibelungenlied, The, Fourteenth-century Fragments, 261.
 Nisbett, N. C. H., Letter by, 320.
Northampton, A History of the Church of All Saints, Review of, 188.
North-Country Album, A, Review of, 113.
 Notes of the Month, 1, 33, 65, 97, 129, 161, 193, 225, 257, 289, 321, 353.
Nova Legenda Anglie, Review of, 94.
Numismatic History of the Reign of Henry I., A, Review of, 285.
 Numismatic Society, 378.
 Ordish, T. F., F.S.A.: *Kensington Turnpike Road in 1811*, 304.
Oxford Studies, Review of, 125.
 Palmyra, Inscribed Stone at, 6.
 Pamphlets, Notices of, 31, 127, 160, 191, 287, 319, 383.
Pantheon at Rome, The; Who Built It? Notice of, 96.
 Parliamentary Prayer, The, 97.
 Pawnbrokers' Signs, 155.
 Peacock, E., F.S.A.: Superstitions concerning Human Blood, 203.
Percy, A History of the House of, Review of, 284.
 Percy Penmon, The, 123.
 Periodicals and Magazines, Notices of, 32, 64, 96, 127, 160, 191, 224, 255, 287, 290, 319, 350, 384.
 Phœnician and Roman Glass, Antique, 182.
 Pitt-Rivers, General: His Archaeological Works, 97.
 Pliny Inscription, A, 354.
 Pole Fair at Corby, 106.
Popular History of the Ancient Britons, or the Welsh People, Review of, 126.
Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance, and Folklore, Notices of, 31, 224, 383.
 Potters' Art in Britain, Early, 154.
 Powell, J. U., Letter by, 352.
 Prehistoric Drawings, 355.

- Preston Guild, Popular History of*, Notice of, 255.
Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies, 5, 26, 38, 58, 88, 121, 132, 153, 183, 219, 225, 249, 260, 282, 312, 346, 378.
 Pryce, T. D., Letter by, 319.
 Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain, by F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., 107, 175, 376.
 Ramblings of an Antiquary, by G. Bailey, 38, 170, 331.
 Raven, Rev. Canon, D.D., F.S.A.: *The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary*, 136, 294.
Reading Abbey, Review of, 62.
Rembrandt, Review of, 286.
 Reviews and Notices of New Books, 21, 28, 52, 61, 76, 93, 113, 124, 157, 183, 221, 242, 252, 284, 316, 348, 377, 379.
 Richborough, The Underground Strong Room at, 60.
 Robson, I. S.: *Medieval Trading Life*, 276.
Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey, The, Review of, 348.
 Roman Antiquities at Aosta and Susa, 250.
 near Bath, 356.
 at Camelon, 35, 65.
 at Castlecary, 324.
 in Cornwall, 324.
 at Enfield, 132, 355.
 at Greenwich, 250.
 at Hayling Island, 324.
 at Leicester, 356.
 at London, 356.
 near Merthyr, 324.
 at Pompeii, 4.
 in Sussex, 36.
 at Timgad, 2, 132.
 at Torblanca, 3.
 at Treves, 3.
 at Tripoli, 38.
 at Tunis, 312.
 near Udine, 323.
 Roman Britain, Quarterly Notes on, 107, 175, 376.
 Roman Curios, by E. C. Vansittart, 41.
 Roman Forum, Discoveries in the, 33, 131, 227, 345.
 Rome, Discoveries in, 33, 34.
 Rossetti, Review of, 286.
Rous Lench, A Short History of, Review of, 190.
 Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, 34.
 Royal Archaeological Institute, 26, 89, 154, 185, 186, 250, 283.
 Royal Institute of Cornwall, *Journal of*, 378.
 Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 27, 91, 123, 156, 187, 284, 347.
Journal of, 153, 249, 312.
 Rushen, P. C., Letter by, 64.
 Rushlight Lamp, Note on, 67.
 Rushlights, Cruises, and Early Candleholders in the Isle of Man, by P. M. C. Kermod, F.S.A. Scot., 233.
 Rutland Archaeological Society, 315.
 Rutter, J. A.: *Moated Mounds*, 239, 271.
 Rye, W. Brenchley, Death of, 36.
 Ryther Family, 93.
 St. Albans School of Mural Painting, 183.
St. Albans, The City of, Review of, 224.
 St. Augustine's Chair, 65.
 St. Christopher, 122.
 St. Colman Macduagh, A Visit to the Oratory of, by Mrs. B. Massy, 236.
 St. James's, Garlickhithe, by M. MacBride, 247.
 St. Michael, Wood Street, Church of, 120.
Sacred Beetle, The, Review of, 286.
 Sales, 25, 58, 88, 120, 153, 185, 195, 218, 226, 228, 248, 281, 378.
 Sands, H., Letter by, 320.
 Scalds and Troubadours: A Voyage from the Orkney Islands to Palestine, anno 1152, by J. G. Fotheringham, 110, 145.
Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, Review of, 63.
 Scots Funerals, Old-Time, 259.
 Scottish Aristocracy, The Old, by J. A. Lovat-Fraser, 10.
Scottish Cathedrals and Abbeys, Review of, 63.
 Selborne, White's House at, 289.
Shakespeare, Review of, 190.
 Sham "Antiquities," 259.
 Sheppard, T., F.G.S.: An Unpublished MS. Map of the River Hull, 1668, 149.
 Notes on the Antiquities of Brough, 80, 103.
 Some Hull Merchants' Marks, 268, 306.
 Shirley, Margaret: *Antique Phœnician and Roman Glass*, 182.
 A Rock-hewn Wine-Press, 120.
 Shropshire, see Civil War.
 Shropshire Archaeological Society, 220.
Transactions of, 153.
Shropshire Houses, Past and Present, Review of, 125.
 Shropshire Parish Register Society, 100.
 Silchester Excavations, The, 217.
 Silver, Old, Sale of, 195.
 Skeletons in Ancient Art, 311, 322.
 Smithsonian Institution *Report*, 127.
 Snuff-Box, An old Silver, 280.
Social England, Review of, 367.
 Society of Antiquaries, 38, 58, 89, 121, 154, 183, 219.
 Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 5, 60, 91, 123, 186, 219.
Proceedings of, 282.
 Society of Biblical Archaeology, 188, 379.
 Somerset Archaeological Society, 187, 196, 261.
 Soudan, Discoveries in the, 36, 106.
Staffordshire Place-Names, Notes on, Review of, 127.
Stirling Nobility, Ancient Castles and Mansions of, Review of, 76.
 Stone Antiquities, Various, 4, 164.
 Stonehenge Bibliography, 160.
 Stonehenge, Excavations at, 59.
 Stonehenge, The Enclosure of, 1, 162, 262.
 Stopes, C. C.: *The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor*, 326, 370.
Story of Some English Shires, The, Review of, 252.
Strand District, The, Review of, 381.
 Stuart Relics Sold, 102.
 Suicide and Drought, 260.
 Sunderland Antiquarian Society, 92, 123, 156, 314, 379.
 Sundial in Fleet Street, 354.
 Surrey Archaeological Society, 132.
Collections, 249.
 Sussex Archaeological Society, 156, 313.
 Sussex Iron Work, Exhibition of Old, 33, 68.
 Swarkeston Manor House, Derbyshire, 331.
Syria and Palestine, The Early History of, Review of, 253.
 Tara, Vandalism at, 228.
Tauntons of Oxford, The, Review of, 286.
 Tegea in Arcadia, Excavations at, 68.
 Telfs, Quaint Festivities at, 65.
Tenrden, Notes on Old, Notice of, 255.
 Thatched Churches, by Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A., 69, 116, 151.
 Letter on, 165.
Theology and Ethics of the Hebrews, Review of, 253.
 Thoroton Society, *Transactions of*, 121, 346.
 Tiles, Medieval, found, 36.
 Tobacco-Box, Note on Old, 2.
 Tong Church, 220.
 Totem Post, A, 3.
Tower of London, The, Review of, 93, 158.
Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland, Review of, 124.
 Treasure, Buried, 219.
 Tunis, Discoveries in, 196, 312.
 Tympanum in Hawksworth Church, 184.
 Valgimigli, A.: An Italian Eye-witness of the Coronation of Charles II., 302.
 Vansittart, E. C.: *Roman Curios*, 41.
 Some Italian Invocations, 264.
 Venice: Fall of the Campanile, 225.
 Venice: Monuments in Danger, 258, 259.
 Viking Club *Saga-Book*, 312.
 Waldseemüller's Map of the World, 1507, found, 37.
Wales, Review of, 62.
 Wallace, W. B., B.A.: *The Fortunes of Cyrene*, 166.
 Wall-paintings Discovered, 66, 132, 324, 354.
 Wandsworth Records, 155.
Wendesbury, Ancient and Modern, Review of, 349.
Westminster Abbey, A Catholic Guide to, Review of, 160.
Westminster Endowment, An old, Review of, 223.
Wexford, History of the Town and County of, Vol. III., Review of, 158.
What Great Men have said of Great Men, Review of, 96.
 White, Rev. C. H. E., F.S.A.: *Thatched Churches*, 69, 116, 151.
Wicken, History of, Review of, 316.
 Wilberfoss Church, 252.
 Wiltshire Archaeological Society, 283.
 Wine-Press, A Rock-hewn, 120.
 Woad, 27.
 Wood, J. G.: *Llanbadarnfawr and the Abbey of Gloucester*, 309.
 Worcester Architectural and Archaeological Society, 92.
 Worcestershire Historical Society, Report of, 102.
 Wortham, Rev. B. Hale, Discoveries of Fossil Bones in the Lower Thames Valley, 208.
 Wrington Church, 251.
Yarlington, Records of, Review of, 159.
 York, Vandalism at, 66, 353.
 Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 220.
 Zimbabwe Relics, 129.
 Zubi Folk-Tales, Review of, 253.
 Zuhli, The City of, 228.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------------------------|
| INSCRIPTIONS ON AN OLD BRASS TOBACCO-BOX - - - - - | 2 |
| SOME ESSEX BRASSES ILLUSTRATIVE OF ELIZABETHAN COSTUME: ELEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 6, 7, 8, 9, 45, 46, 47 |
| ERWARTON CHURCH - - - - - | 14 |
| " " TUDOR FONT - - - - - | 17 |
| PONT DU GARD, NÎMES - - - - - | 21 |
| HOUSE OF JACQUES CŒUR, BOURGES - - - - - | 22 |
| LEADEN FONT IN WALTON-ON-THE-HILL CHURCH - - - - - | 29 |
| SCULPTURED ROMAN STONES - - - - - | 35 |
| THE OLD HALL AT MICKLEOVER: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 39, 40 |
| LIBRARY AT CHURCH OF ST. WALBURGA, ZUTPHEN - - - - - | 53 |
| CHAINED VOLUME, HEREFORD CHAPTER LIBRARY - - - - - | 54 |
| INTERIOR OF WEST LIBRARY, MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD - - - - - | 55 |
| BOOKCASES IN THE LIBRARY OF PETERHOUSE, CAMBRIDGE - - - - - | 56 |
| OLD HULL LAMP AND LAMP-CASE - - - - - | 67 |
| RAMPTON CHURCH, CAMBS. - - - - - | 72 |
| ANCIENT STIRLING: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 76, 77, 78, 79 |
| BRONZE DAGGER AND BONE PIN - - - - - | 81 |
| SKULL (BRONZE AGE) FOUND AT BROUGH: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 82 |
| ELY CATHEDRAL FROM THE RIVER - - - - - | 94 |
| PAVEMENT AT CAERWENT - - - - - | 100 |
| IRON ANTIQUITIES FROM BROUGH: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 103, 107 |
| SKETCHES IN CATHERINGTON CHURCH, HANTS: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 109, 110 |
| SIGN OF THE "FOUR ALLS" - - - - - | 114 |
| AN EMERSON SUNDIAL - - - - - | 115 |
| DATED DOORWAY AT BROUGH AND BLACKWELL MILL - - - - - | 116 |
| EDINGTHORP CHURCH, NORFOLK - - - - - | 118 |
| ROCK-HEWN WINE-PRESS, MOUNT CARMEL - - - - - | 120 |
| DEERHURST CHURCH: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 140, 141, 142 |
| MAP OF THE RIVER HULL, 1668 - - - - - | 150 |
| DUNBRODY ABBEY FROM THE NORTH-WEST - - - - - | 159 |
| THE YARN MARKET, DUNSTER - - - - - | 163 |

| | PAGE |
|--|--------------------|
| BREADSALL MANOR HOUSE: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 170, 171, 172 |
| OLD VICAR OF MINSTER CHURCH - - - - - | 178 |
| ANTIQUE PHœNICIAN AND ROMAN GLASS - - - - - | 182 |
| ROUS LENCH COURT - - - - - | 190 |
| TRADESMEN'S TOKENS: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 194, 195 |
| A COPY OF DE LYRA'S "POSTILLA": TWO ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 202, 203 |
| THE GREAT CHURCH OF ST. PADARN, ABERYSTWYTH: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 212, 213, 214 |
| EARLY CANDLE-HOLDERS IN THE ISLE OF MAN: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 233, 234, 235 |
| OLD ST. MICHAEL'S, ST. ALBANS - - - - - | 243 |
| HOLY CROSS CHURCH, SARRATT - - - - - | 244 |
| THE GADE AT GREAT GADDESSEN - - - - - | 245 |
| CHURCH GATES, HITCHIN - - - - - | 246 |
| MEDÆVAL DATE - - - - - | 258 |
| HULL MERCHANTS' MARKS: THIRTEEN ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 270, 271, 307, 308 |
| AN OLD SILVER SNUFF-BOX: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 280 |
| THE ROMAN WALL AT CUDDY'S CRAG - - - - - | 291 |
| BURHAM CHURCH, KENT: FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 298, 299 |
| THE OLD BOOTH HALL, EVESHAM - - - - - | 317 |
| ABBAY TYTHE-BARN, LITTLETON - - - - - | 318 |
| EVESHAM WITH BREDON HILL AND THE RIVER - - - - - | 318 |
| ARMS OF HARPUR OF SWARKESTON: TWO ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 332, 333 |
| ARMS OF FINDERN OF FINDERN - - - - - | 334 |
| BUILDING AT SWARKESTON, DERBYSHIRE - - - - - | 335 |
| SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY DRAKE - - - - - | 336 |
| DARLINGTON GRAVE-STONES: THREE ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - | 344, 345 |
| CHURCH OF N. D. DE CONFORT, NEAR QUIMPER - - - - - | 349 |
| NEW SUNDIAL IN FLEET STREET - - - - - | 354 |
| SAMIAN WARE, BRITISH MUSEUM - - - - - | 368 |
| A TWELFTH-CENTURY DISPENSARY - - - - - | 369 |
| A BECKET RELIQUARY IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL LIBRARY - - - - - | 369 |
| ANGLO-NORMAN LADIES' DRESS - - - - - | 370 |
| TITLE-PAGE OF EARLY PARLIAMENTARY DIRECTORY - - - - - | 382 |

